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GERMANY SHOWS HOW TO CONTROL ITS AERIAL RIGHT

Forbade Foreign Planes in 1923 Crossing Territory Till Equal Right Accorded

EUROPE FOUND RULE WORKED BOTH WAYS

Agreement of 1926 Gives Germans Freedom to Develop in Commercial Aviation

This is the third of five articles on "The Air in International Relations," which began Dec. 23.

By HIRAM L. JOME
Professor of Economics, Denison University

Though the sovereignty theory has been generally accepted, many difficulties have arisen in its application. In regard to specific problems in aviation, we have already seen that the International Air Navigation Convention of 1919 (a part of the peace treaty) adopted the sovereignty theory, but each member promised to allow freedom of innocent passage to the aircraft of the others.

Germany naturally was not admitted as a member. A glance at a map of Europe will show that, as far as practical air navigation is concerned, Germany cuts the continent into two parts. Aircraft traveling from east to west must either pass over German territory or detour by way of the North Sea and the Baltic or by way of the Alps. The first is far out of the way, the second involves such high mountains as to make progress very difficult.

The peace treaty gave the allied powers authority to cross Germany at will until 1923. The Allies naturally insisted upon the right of innocent passage by the Nine Rules of the Ambassadors severely restricted commercial aviation by limiting the horsepower, ceiling, and capacity of the planes. Military aviation was proscribed. In short, the Allies attempted to curb German air activities.

Germany forbids passing. Upon the expiration of the time limit fixed by the Versailles Treaty, the German authorities notified the Allies that the air above Germany was German, and that since Germany was not a member of the International Air Convention, she did not feel under any obligation to permit planes of other countries to cross her territory unless they complied with the same restrictions as those laid upon Germany. Since the planes of the neighboring countries naturally surpassed those of Germany, in power, capacity, speed and ceiling, the practical effect of this announcement was virtually to inhibit all flying by the allied countries over Germany.

Poland, in turn, refused to permit.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

U. S. Plans Code for Sending News of Naval Parley

WASHINGTON (P)—The State Department's plans for the London Naval Conference include the establishment of a system under which messages can be exchanged between officials here and members of the American delegation in London within 15 minutes including the time necessary for coding and decoding. It is expected that a total of approximately 200,000 words will be exchanged between the American representatives and the home government in the course of the conference. Communication will be under the direction of David A. Salmon, chief of the State Department's bureau of indexes and archives.

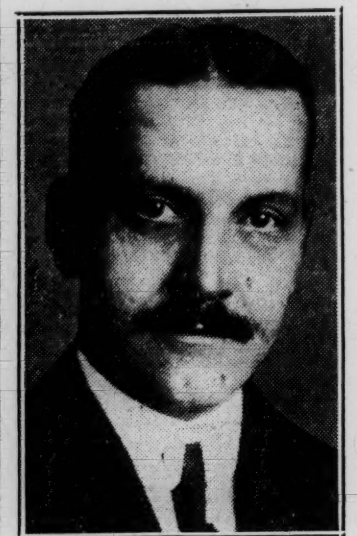
Japanese Thanks U. S. for Reception to Delegates

WASHINGTON (P)—Baron Shidehara, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, has cabled to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, thanking the American Government on behalf of the Japanese Government for the reception accorded the Japanese delegation on their visit here en route to the London Naval Conference.

Church Federation Passes Naval Motion

Taking a decided stand for further reduction of naval armament, the Massachusetts Federation of Churches has adopted the following resolution, a copy of which has just been forwarded to President Hoover and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State: Resolved that we urge our Government to advocate at the naval conference the elimination of battleships and submarines and such further reduction as may be possible.

Enlists Entire Nation in Prosperity 'Army'



HARRY A. WHEELER

'Buy as Usual' Urged to Keep Industry Busy

Carrying Message to Public by Salesmen Advised to Aid Hoover Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Immediate activity on a national scale to place the message of "buying as usual" in the hands of the spending public is urged by Harry A. Wheeler, first president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He points to the next few weeks as the most precious in the campaign to preserve prosperity and declares that every means must be employed to support President Hoover's economic conference.

The army of traveling salesmen is the force which the middle western business leader asks be "thrown into the breach," for, he says, the results of the President's conferences will not come into full play for several months. In the meantime, the general thought of business for 1930 and with that business conditions for the year may be fixed.

Within the next three weeks selling forces will be called into their respective home offices for review of prospects and conditions before commencing their 1930 campaign for business, Mr. Wheeler notes. From Chicago alone probably 50,000 "business getters" will start for every corner of the country.

Equip them with a true interpretation of the President's conferences, he counsels. Give them ammunition to prove that business conditions are fundamentally sound. Let them combat caution and unreasonable economy well fortified. Back them up as they have never been backed before with the arguments they need to win their battle.

The next struggle which has to be won for the maintenance of good times is that which the salesmen themselves are soon to embark upon, as the Chamber of Commerce leader views the economic situation. Normal buying must be maintained. If merchants and storekeepers and manufacturers generally decide that they will cut down their usual purchases and get along with as little as they can, then the business slump has begun.

Specifically, the hope of the former president of the Nation's business men is that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will get in contact with the salesmen of the country through a subcommittee for this purpose, and prepare them up as they have never been backed before with the arguments they need to win their battle.

The business of maintaining prosperity, it must be shown, is not the work of a handful of business executives employed in Washington by President Hoover, but it is the task of 115,000,000 people, Mr. Wheeler says. Prosperity rests upon the purchasing of the people at large. If they curtail their normal buying, factories shut down, men are thrown out of employment and prosperity vanishes—when there is no reason whatever for hard times.

Radio Carries Yule Cheer Over Ocean; America Hears Germans, Dutch, British

The Old and New Worlds shared their Christmas celebrations this year by means of a strikingly successful radio broadcast, and vivid new proof was given of the narrowing bridge of space between the continents. Germany, Holland and Great Britain sent selected portions of their Christmas observances winging across the Atlantic, while the United States sent special programs abroad.

For the first time in history the Christmas melody and cheer, which is the possession alike of all countries and yet which manifests distinctive attributes in each, sped as swift as thought across vast spaces. Many families in America whose memories at Christmastide always turn to sweet old days were able to listen directly to songs and accents still familiar and cherished. America itself had the pleasure of demonstrating to Europe that the songs and customs which the New World has borrowed from a dozen different lands have been welded into a harmonious whole.

The programs came to America on short wavelengths and were rebroadcast over the network of the National Broadcasting Company. They lasted about three hours, and receptivity was uniformly excellent. Atmospheric disturbances were so

FRANCE IGNORES SOVIET SLUR AT RUMANIAN NOTE

Strained Diplomatic Relations Eased by Tactful Tolerance

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The Quai d'Orsay has just announced that the French Government has no intention of terminating diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia because of the incident in Moscow when Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, refused to accept from Jean Herbetie, French Ambassador, a note from the Rumanian Government. The French representative was acting as intermediary for Rumania which, like the United States, has not recognized Russia in a diplomatic sense. The rebuff, therefore, technically passes over France's head.

Feeling here is, nevertheless, disturbed by the event and semi-officially the Temps goes to the extent of saying, "the error is, without doubt, in wishing to continue official relations with a revolutionary government which affects sovereign disdain for international obligations." Rumors were started that Ambassador Herbetie was returning to Paris to explain the circumstances and that he would not go back to Moscow—in other words, that exchange of ambassadors would end for the time being. He is not, however, being recalled.

The rôle of French Ambassador in the Soviet capital is pictured as unenviable. It was he who presented the American note, worded like Rumania's and calling attention to the Kellogg pact which the Soviets signed. M. Herbetie likewise transmitted to America Mr. Litvinoff's curt answers describing America's step as unfriendly. The impression created here by the Russians' accepting from M. Herbetie a note from a large power and refusing to take one from a lesser, has been most unfavorable.

The French Government has been wise, it is felt, in stating immediately that the Moscow incident would have no political consequences, for Franco-Soviet relations have not been recently on a particularly good basis. No headway has been made in negotiations about Russia's debts to France and the flight, a few weeks ago, of the chargé d'affaires from the Soviet Embassy here, owing to alleged intimidations, has not helped matters. France, therefore, is displaying considerable tact in the present situation.

Japan Warns of Intervention in Barga Affair

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARBIN—The Chinese semi-official paper, Kunbao, declares that Japan has warned Russia that the new Government of Barga, which has declared for independence of that district, will be liquidated by Japan, if necessary, on the ground that it is disturbing the balance of power in Manchuria.

Japanese officials, however, have given a categorical denial of any such announcement.

A very significant silence prevails on the question of independence. No political messages have come from the area through Russia, while the Chinese are maintaining the strictest censorship, so that the entire district has had no communication with the outside world for more than a month. All indications point to the establishment of a new Mongol Government.

The 14 points of the preliminary peace protocol, signed by Russia and China, are regarded as being favorable to the Soviet viewpoint.

There is no confirmation of any move to discharge White Russians, to reopen the consulates or to release political prisoners.

This View of Syracuse University Undergoing Change



Ewing Galloway

SYRACUSE GOES FORWARD WITH BUILDING PLAN

Memorial Chapel, First Unit of Expansion Program, Ready Next Spring

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Complete reconstruction of the campus, including elimination of two of the existing buildings and erection of many new ones, is announced as part of a program of educational experimentation now under way at Syracuse University.

One of the youngest of the eastern universities, Syracuse has grown so rapidly in the last few years that it is now sixteenth in size among the 600 colleges and universities in the United States. This rapid physical growth made necessary a radical reorganization within the college, and under the leadership of the present Chancellor, Charles Wesley Flint, this is being undertaken.

Following a survey of conditions on the question of independence, development has been evolved by the associated architects, John Russell Pope and James Dwight Baum. The first new building of this plan, the Hendricks Memorial Chapel, is now in process of construction, and is scheduled for completion by June.

This survey included not only the study of buildings and grounds, but also of classroom space, square footage for office room, and museum equipment. An academic survey is being conducted parallel to the physical one, under the direction of outside experts in several fields.

The law school has been reorganized under the guidance of Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard Law School. An American Library Association committee has aided in the reorganization of the university library, and experts in other fields are to be called in as needed.

BYRD ASKS HONORS FOR 15 OF HIS AIDES

WASHINGTON (P)—Richard Evelyn Byrd, recently made Rear Admiral by Congress, will recommend 15 members of his expedition for commendation by the Navy Department as soon as they return from the south polar regions, because, he explained by radio Dec. 26, they "deserve great credit for the work of the expedition for which the leader has been promoted."

The message from Byrd, acknowledging an announcement of his advancement in rank, was made public by the Navy Department. It came from the expedition base in Little America to the Navy's radio station at Tutuila, Samoa, and thence to Secretary Adams.

Signed "Byrd," the message said: "The department's message informing me of my promotion to Rear Admiral is respectfully acknowledged, and I send sincere appreciation for the department's congratulations."

"Immediately on return to the States there will be forwarded to the Navy Department commendations of 15 men who have contributed greatly to the success of our enterprise and who therefore deserve great credit for the work of the expedition for which the leader has been promoted."

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Russia, at Request of Washington, Sends Planes to Search for Eielson

Shestakoff, Famous Moscow-to-New York Flier, Is Placed at the Head of the Rescue Expedition Proceeding to the Arctic

MOSCOW (P)—The personal appeal of William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a request of the United States Department of the Interior to the Moscow Government for aid in search for Carl Ben Eielson and Earl Borland in North Siberia have been answered.

The Soviet Foreign Office announced that an airplane has been dispatched to search for the two missing aviators, who never returned to Alaska six weeks ago from a flight to aid an ice-bound fur ship. They were believed to have been forced down near North Cape.

The Foreign Office announcement said also that two other airplanes would be dispatched immediately to aid in search of the missing aviator, one of whom, Eielson, was companion of Capt. Sir George Hubert Wilkins on his flight across the unexplored north polar area last year.

Semyon Shestakoff, national hero of Soviet Russia since his flight from Moscow to New York, was selected to head the rescue expedition. He will pilot an airplane of the same type as the "Land of the Soviets," in which he and three companions flew across Siberia to Alaska, and thence to New York. Their route then was believed to traverse the area in which Eielson and Borland were lost.

Two of the Soviet planes are now at Providence Bay, in the extreme northeast of Siberia in Bering Strait. Shestakoff was at Cape Northern (Cape Northern probably is near North Cape; it is not charted on available maps).

North Cape, near where the aviators were believed lost, is about 500 miles west and north of Seward, Alaska, where considerable of the American relief expedition work is being directed.

Canadians Take Part in Search for Fliers

SEWARD, Alaska (P)—The arrival here of three powerful cabin type planes, with a complement of experienced Canadian fliers to man them, revived hope of the Northland that the search for Carl Ben Eielson and his mechanic, Earl Borland, might prove successful.

The planes and fliers, brought here from Seattle on the coast guard cutter Chelan, were speedily transferred to a train on the Alaska Railroad and proceeded to Fairbanks, where they are to be reassembled and flown either to Nome or Teller, Alaska, to engage in the search.

Each of the planes has room for six passengers in addition to the pilot and can lift sufficient gasoline to enable them to undertake long flights. They are equipped with everything necessary for the safety of those flying them. The expedition will also be equipped with an aerial camera, with which it was said they might be able to pick up details of the areas passed over which would not be noticeable to the human eye.

Joe Crosson and Harold Gillam managed to reach the fur trading ship Nanuk, icebound at North Cape, Siberia, to which Eielson and Borland were flying when lost, with their open planes but had nearly exhausted their supply of gasoline on the flight from Teller.

Although the fliers at the Nanuk had been unable to find any trace of the Eielson plane, dispatches from the Eielson plane, dispatched from Nome said Crosson had heard from planes but had nearly exhausted their supply of gasoline on the flight from Teller.

The Canadian planes will be flown by Capt. T. M. "Pat" Reid, chief pilot, and L. W. Broatch, and Gifford Swartman, associate pilots. C. F. Mews and William Hughes will take care of the servicing. Maj. H. C. Decker is in charge of the expedition for the Aviation Corporation, a holding company which controls Eielson's company.

CANAL AND AIR BRING WEALTH TO COLOMBIA

Former Trade Barriers of Republic Vanish With Advent of Aviation

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and possibilities of South and Central America, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of articles, appearing Thursdays since Oct. 17, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This is the eleventh article of the series.

By GASTON NERVAL
Latin-American Publicist.

Colombia stands today as a striking example of what aviation can do for the progress and development of a country.

Until some years ago, the various settlements in Colombia were completely isolated from one another, while domestic and even foreign commerce suffered the consequences of an almost total lack of means of rapid communication.

For tourists, the trip to the principal cities was an adventure, and had to be made in small boats on the rivers or on mule back, taking weeks to cross the country.

For the natives it was a problem to get from the coast to the interior on account of the obstacles thrown by nature against the construction of railways and highways.

All this was reflected in the general economic condition of the country, delaying the prosperity which other Latin-American republics, more fortunately circumstanced than Colombia, were beginning to enjoy.

Then aviation came. Colombia was the first South American nation to take up seriously the use of air.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Expedition to Attack Mysteries of 1500-Year-Old Mayan Highway

NEW YORK—A stone road laid some 1500 years ago by the Mayas and believed to have been the highway from Chichen Itza to Coba in Quintana Roo, Yucatan, and the ruins of Coba are to be the goal of an archaeological expedition sponsored by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. It has been announced by George G. Heye, director. The expedition will be headed by Capt. Robert R. Bennett of Washington, veteran Mayan explorer, who will leave New Orleans on Jan. 3 for Yucatan, Mr. Heye said.

Fragments of the Coba ruins, which have not been visited by white men since Teodor Maler, an Austrian archaeologist, made an exploration about 1890, were glimpsed by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in his flight over the Yucatan jungles a few months ago. Mention of the place appeared in archaeological annals as early as 1840, but only recently proof was advanced that Coba is of the old Mayan Empire. It is believed the ruins hold the key to many archaeological mysteries.

"The object of the present expedition," Dr. Heye said, "is to set at rest all presumptions concerning the old stone road. This road is the work of the ancient Mayas, and is constructed of huge blocks of stone smoothed off at the tops with a fine limestone cement, underneath which a rubble is visible, and, the crust having broken through, it is a very arduous task to travel on the seven

miles of it which have been explored. "After that it enters a dense jungle which must be traversed by Indians armed with hachets to cut the way, and it is hoped that there will be the revelation of stelae (sculptured slabs or monuments) and numerous ruins, including those sighted by Colonel Lindbergh, which no white man has ever seen."

Hittite Museum Planned at Capital of Turkey

ANGORA, Turkey—Charles Breasted, Jr., son of the celebrated archaeologist and director of the Oriental Institute of Chicago University, is now in Angora consulting with the Turkish Government about plans for a Hittite museum in the Turkish capital.

Hundreds of Hittite relics, discovered by American and German expeditions, are now stored in packing cases in Angora for want of a suitable museum.

MEXICAN CLAIMS DATE RESET

WASHINGTON (P)—The American Embassy at Mexico City has notified the State Department that the Mexican Government has extended to Feb. 28, 1930, the time limit for presentation of claims in connection with revolutionary damages done in Mexico before Dec. 31, 1928. A previous decree placed the time limit at Nov. 22, 1929.

PLAN TO TAUTEN ENFORCEMENT TO GO TO CONGRESS

Borah Attack Brings Out That Dry Reorganization Scheme Is Under Way

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT MAY TAKE OVER WORK

Change Ready for Submission—Mitchell and Doran Defend Service—Better, They Say

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Closely co-operation between the Federal Government and the states in prohibition enforcement, and a stimulus to President Hoover's program of transferring dry agencies from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice are expected as a result of the controversy between William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and William Mitchell, Attorney-General, and Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition.

The Hoover plan for the reorganization of prohibition enforcement is practically complete, it is learned, and shortly will be submitted to Congress, while in the Treasury Department another plan is being prepared to tighten up co-operation between land and sea forces under the Coast Guard as an anti-smuggling measure.

Meanwhile the charge by Mr. Borah that the dry law never would be enforced under the "present personnel" brought immediate answers from the heads of the Department of Justice and of the prohibition division. Both Mr. Mitchell and Dr. Doran took vigorous exception to the Idaho Senator's attack, and Mr. Mitchell went on to place a part of the responsibility on the legislative branch of the Government.

The incident which precipitated the Borah criticism was a statement by Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick, member of the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Enforcement, pointing out lawlessness among federal prohibition officials. Mr. Borah's statement was directed to this remark, and was coupled with demands from southern dry senators for an immediate report on prohibition from the national commission. Mr. Borah asserted that the only thing that is needed to make the dry law effective is to "find the kind of officials who will enforce it."

Mr. Borah Holds His Ground
With formal statements issued by Mr. Mitchell and Dr. Doran, the situation is left with Mr. Borah still standing his ground, and the expectation that Congress will receive proposals for gearing up prohibition machinery to a faster pace.

It is generally agreed that one of the causes of the present situation is the feeling that the national commission on Law Enforcement and Enforcement has not been keeping the Legislature and the public informed of its activities. It is agreed that it is engaged in a technical fact-finding analysis, but it is felt also that it would be more tactful should it drive these facts home, instead of completely neglecting all publicity channels.

When Congress sees fit to strengthen dry enforcement machinery, Mr. Mitchell declared, those who administer the law "will be able to accomplish more." There has, he said, been great improvement in the past six months.

"There has been, under President Hoover's leadership," he added, "a noticeable change in public attitude toward law enforcement."

He praised the work of his men and their morale and declared that they had been working under great handicaps. The department itself, he said, has been working on measures for improving personnel, relieving court congestion and re-organizing enforcement machinery. He added that all the agencies of the enforcement service have been too conscious of "unceasing pressure" from Mr. Hoover to leave room for indifference.

Dr. Doran Denies Borah Criticism
Dr. Doran in addition to denying Mr. Borah's charges, expressed apprehension lest the Senator's remarks might damage the morale of the dry personnel. Particularly, he said, the Senator had "overlooked the marked progress which has been made in this particular field of law enforcement," in recent months.

Dr. Doran's statement disclosed that the new dry reorganization plan will be submitted shortly to Congress. This calls for closer federal and state enforcement co-operation, codification of dry laws and speeding up dry cases. The first step in the program will be the transfer of dry activities to the Department of Justice, which is desired by Mr. Hoover.

The present incident is taken to indicate a desire on the part of drys in Congress for a militant attack on the enforcement process, and an impatience with the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Enforcement for its failure to report progress, or, at least, to keep it informed as to its methods and procedure.

Mr. Mitchell's Statement
Mr. Mitchell in his statement said: "I can assure the honor of hundreds of devoted public servants allow to pass without protest a wholesale charge of indifference to prohibition enforcement which has been leveled against United States attorneys, marshals, and other officers of the Department of Justice."

"These men are generally known in their own communities as men of integrity and courage, doing their

best to enforce the law. There have been weak spots; we have been working hard to eliminate them.

"From contact with the department over a period of years, I can state that there never has been greater zeal and activity in the enforcement of law than at the present time.

"These men are working under great handicaps. Those in the department connected with prohibition enforcement have been for months past busy on measures for improving personnel, relieving congestion in the courts, reorganizing the enforcement agencies and meeting the multitude of problems arising in the effort to improve conditions. When Congress is ready to consider the adoption of legislation to carry out the Administration's recommendations for more adequate law enforcement machinery, those whose duty it is to enforce the law will be able to accomplish more. There has been improvement in the last six months. There has also, under the President's leadership, been a change in public attitude toward law observance.

"All agencies in the executive service having any part in enforcing prohibition, have been too conscious of determined and unceasing pressure from the President to enforce the law to leave any room for indifference. Such deficiencies as exist in prohibition enforcement are not due to lack of will to enforce the law either at the top or the bottom."

Dr. Doran Urges Defensive

Dr. Doran, in his statement, which was issued with approval of the Treasury Department, said:

"My attention has been called to a statement by Senator Borah, in which he says that the prohibition law, in his opinion, will never be enforced by the present personnel.

"With all due respect to the Senator, it seems to me that such a sweeping condemnation of a group of public servants who are honestly and conscientiously endeavoring to perform their duty, is most unfortunate, and bound to have a disheartening effect upon the morale of the service.

"This is not to say that in a large organization such as that of the prohibition bureau there are not weak spots. It is not to say that administration is not susceptible to improvement, but to say that prohibition cannot be enforced with the present personnel comes perilously near to saying that it cannot be enforced at all.

"Based on my 22 years of experience in the government service, I can affirm that on the whole we are not likely to find a more loyal and conscientious group of men than are now serving under me. In this particular field of law enforcement, it should not be forgotten that they are now chosen from civil service lists, based on open competitive examinations in accordance with the reorganization act recently passed by the Congress, and it is hard to believe that in the future the Congress will authorize looking elsewhere for new recruits.

"Moreover, such a sweeping statement overlooks the very marked progress which has been made in this particular field of law enforcement which is set forth in detail in my report to the Congress and which is amply supported by facts.

Other Factors Involved

"Important as is the problem of personnel, it is not the only problem. As I see it, aside from the co-operation of private citizens, there are other factors involved in the enforcement of the prohibition laws.

"First, there must be the will to enforce. No one, I think, will deny that under the present Administration has existed a whole-hearted determination to enforce the law. This has been evidenced by the clean-cut declarations of the Chief Executive, which, in my judgment, have not only had an inspiring effect on the morale of public servants, but have met with a very genuine response on the part of private citizens. No one in my bureau has any doubt as to the position of this Administration on this point.

Changes to Be Made

"But given the will to enforce, given a suitable personnel taken from civil service lists, there still remains the problem of the most effective kind of an administrative set-up, and this relates not only to the enforcement of the law within our borders but to the shutting off of the supply of illicit liquor from without our borders.

"Acting under instructions from the President, in the course of the last few months an exhaustive study has been made, not only of the best means to improve the administration of the law but of the proper relation between federal and state enforcement forces.

"As a result of these studies there has been prepared, and will be submitted to the Congress, a plan of reorganization which, in my judgment, will promote the better enforcement of the law."

"Moreover, the Treasury Department is prepared to submit to the Congress a program looking to the more effective prevention of smuggling on our land borders by establishing a limited number of points of entry and providing for the guarding of the area between these points by a unified border patrol under the coast guard. Insofar as our water frontiers are concerned, I understand that Admiral Billard has submitted a program looking to the strengthening of our coast guard fleet, not only on the ocean, but on our inland waters which has met with the approval of the Treasury Department."

Borah Replies to Mitchell

"In conclusion, I affirm that genuine progress is being made in the enforcement of the prohibition laws, that the personnel in the federal prohibition service is steadily improving in morale and efficiency, that my observation leads me to believe that under the leadership of the President there has been a much more helpful attitude on the part of the

public, and finally in so far as administration is concerned, a program is ready for submission to the Congress."

Mr. Borah remarked on Mr. Mitchell's assertion that an effort was being made to improve prohibition enforcement personnel, with the assertion that "evidently its conditions were such as to call for an effort and an heroic effort."

"The text of Borah's statement was: 'The Attorney-General's statement is encouraging. He states that an effort is being made to improve the personnel. Evidently its conditions were such as to call for an effort and an heroic effort.'

"How much progress has been made, I have no means of knowing, as its results have not appeared on the face of things. The truth of the business is that the personnel is in need of drastic reorganizing and if the Attorney-General is engaged in that work, strength to his arm.

"If there is any proposal before Congress which will help this particular feature of the situation, that also should be speeded, but I know of no proposal which will reach the condition as I see it in this particular matter."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Plans for prohibition enforcement which include a unified border patrol and limitation of the number of ports of entry from Canada, will be submitted by the Treasury to Congress as soon as a joint congressional committee to consider prohibition questions is named.

Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, said in a statement issued Dec. 26, said President Hoover's suggestion that a Congressional Committee be named to study consolidation of enforcement agencies had not been acted upon.

He said that as soon as the committee is named the Treasury will submit a plan for a unified border patrol which would require the consent of Canada, because it will provide for limitation of the number of ports of entry to this country. In addition to limiting the ports of entry, the plan, he said, will provide for an intensive border patrol under direction of the coast guard to prevent smuggling.

At present, added Mr. Mills, a person coming from Canada may clear either at the United States and Canada border, but must report his entrance at the nearest port. This requires, he said, a patrol to work 10 or 15 miles inside the border.

Under the new plan, if approved by Congress, the coast guard would work along the exact border and prevent entry anywhere except at points designated.

Boston Has Most Orderly Christmas in Many Years;

Few Held for Drunkenness

Boston celebrated Christmas in a sober, orderly way, marked by one of the smallest numbers of arrests for all offenses, including drunkenness, in many years. Compared with pre-prohibition celebrations, when arrests often reached 400, the number of arrests for drunkenness, 82, on the day before Christmas, and 102 on Dec. 25, is indicative of a decided improvement in public order, according to police officials.

Exceeding arrests for violation of automobile ordinances and the prohibition laws, only 25 arrests were made on the day before Christmas for all offenses. On Christmas Day itself the number fell to 13.

The record for sobriety and order impressed police headquarters as one of the quietest Christmas holidays in years. Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, expressed gratification, especially in view of the statements recently published that vice and crime are flourishing in Boston.

In 1927 the number of 272 arrests for drunkenness was praised as unusually low for the holidays. The marked decline from this figure to 184 caused favorable comment in police circles.

PRAGUE CAB HORSES GET SEASONAL TREAT

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The cab horse and its driver have almost disappeared from the streets of this city, and even those few remaining find it most difficult to compete with the modern automobile. It was, therefore, a kind thought on the part of the Prague Animal Protection Society that the humble creature, one of them, still privately plying, and give them an appropriate mark of kindness.

The cabmen received different gifts, while for each horse was given bread and sugar and some rations. At the same time an opportunity was taken to photograph these examples of a means of locomotion that is fast disappearing.

PARIS PLANS STATUE IN HONOR OF HERRICK

PARIS (AP)—President Doumergue himself has accepted the presidency of a committee charged by the municipality of Paris with the erection of a statue in memory of the late Myron C. Herrick, American Ambassador to France.

Premier Tardieu, Foreign Minister Briand and former Premier Poincaré, also have stated they will be proud to serve as members of the committee. Premier Anglès of the Municipal Council, has addressed an appeal to all partisans to subscribe. The Bank of France, which seldom allows its name to be used for such a purpose, will receive the subscriptions.

HUNGARIAN REGENT GRANTS 165 AMNESTIES

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—Admiral Nicolas Horthy, Hungarian regent, has granted an amnesty to 165 prisoners, included among them were six undesignated terms for political or press offenses.

The number of political prisoners in Hungary is exceptionally high and it was generally expected that more of these would have been amnestied.

MORITZ RUBIO'S VISIT MARKS ERA OF PEACE

Mexican President-Elect to Discuss Problems With Hoover

WASHINGTON—The official visit to the Capitol of Pascual Rubio, President-elect of Mexico, signals more than a period of good will and co-operation between the United States and its southern neighbor, his visit and important as it is, above all it is an impressive harbinger of a continuance of the developing friendship between the two countries.

Dwight W. Morrow in the several years that he has been the American Ambassador to Mexico has accomplished much and relations between the governments of the two countries have been revolutionized under his leadership, from one of suspicion and armed hostility to one of earnest friendliness and sincere desire to effect past and current differences.

Mr. Morrow, through his remarkable gifts as a statesman and conciliator, has laid a broad and sound foundation upon which both countries can build a permanent structure of amity, understanding and cooperation. It must ever be before the people of the two Nations, however, that the so-called "Mexican problem" is far from a settled one, that on both sides of the border there are interests, influences and individuals who are disturbing factors, both in legitimate and lawless ways, and that the task is not alone one of expanding the agencies of peace and understanding but of actually maintaining them.

Coming Is Good Will Move

Mr. Ortiz Rubio's coming to Washington cannot but aid in this great undertaking. It is a striking and sincere gesture, the action of a man who, like President Hoover himself, undertook to Latin America a year ago, and which in a sense was enlarged upon by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in his flight to Mexico and other Latin-American countries.

In the several days that the Mexican leader and his associates spend here, he will have the opportunity of conferring with President Hoover, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, Joseph P. Cotton, Assistant Secretary of State, and other members of the Administration, and the Foreign Relations Committee, and of course Mr. Morrow, who will be at President Hoover's side in the private, informal talks.

Matters of the greatest importance await consideration. This does not mean that the pact and agreements will be broached or formulated. Mr. Ortiz Rubio's presence permits a frank, comprehensive exchange of ideas between him and his associates and the President and the members of his Government on the problems that concern the two countries.

These matters are the same issues that so disturbed the relations between the two countries before Mr. Morrow took up his work in Mexico City. Now instead of being agencies of stress and conflict, they are becoming economic problems to be fairly adjusted between friendly neighbors.

Instead of sending notes, it is the purpose of the two governments to deal by personal contacts, with Mr. Ortiz Rubio and President Hoover in Washington and the American Ambassador and Mexican officials and leaders in Mexico City.

By such direct, modern and peaceful relations are the tasks of coping with the oil problem, the foreign debt, the railroad reorganization task, the religious issue, and the agrarian question being dealt with. It is the natural and instinctive way in which President Hoover and Mr. Morrow do business. In Ortiz Rubio they find another leader who by training and impulse also prefers to transact affairs in such a straightforward manner.

He Is Much Like Hoover

Mr. Ortiz Rubio, the President meets a leader with many points of view similar to his own. The Mexican Executive, like President Hoover, is an engineer. Like him, too, he has had distinguished foreign experience, having spent many years as his country's Ambassador to European nations and having traveled far. Like the President, Mr. Ortiz Rubio is of simple and direct character, a student and an administrator.

Although a "revolutionary" in the sense that he fought against the Diaz régime and later Carranza, in support of the Obregon-Calles labor-and-peasant uprising, he is not a military man. He, unlike the two chiefs of the revolutionary party, is a highly educated and cultured man. His family traces back to the last of the 19 Tarascan monarchs of Michoacan, King Tzitzitza.

It is known that Mr. Ortiz Rubio's presence in the capital will be the occasion for a thorough exchange between the President and the President-elect on American-Mexican affairs, and that President Hoover will be the recipient of a pressing personal invitation to return the visit. This the President earnestly hopes to do during his term of office. It was on his schedule when he made his Latin-American tour in 1928, but lack of time prevented his visiting Mexico and the West Indies as he originally had planned.

Every official honor given a reigning ruler is being extended the

SOUND-MIXING ROOM FOLLOWS THE NOISE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Among new developments in talking pictures are portable "mixing rooms," which can be moved from place to place on the sound stages or shifted from one stage to another.

It is in the mixing room that the sound volume is controlled. The voices of the players and other sounds are caught by microphones and transmitted to these rooms where the "mixer" controls their volume, amplifying or reducing, as may be required. From the portable mixing booths it is possible for the mixer to get a close-up view of the action at all times.

Victor Herbert Festival

MAJESTIC Theatre, N. Y. City, Sat. & Sun. 8:30. Evens. 8:30.

ILSE MARVENGA

MAJESTIC Theatre, N. Y. City, Sat. & Sun. 8:30. Evens. 8:30.

THE MIDDLE WATCH

By Jan Hay and Stephen King-Hall

SHUBERT

TONIGHT SEATS NOW

TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO THE STAGE

Bobby Clark and His Musical Party

STRIKE UP THE BAND

MUSIC BY GEORGE GERSHWIN

(composer of the songs in "Rhapsody in Blue")

Prices: Box, (12 Seats), \$10.00 to \$2.50. Night, \$1.50 to 50c. Sat. & Sun. (Ev. New Year's) 50c to \$2.50.

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UPSTAIRS PLAYGROUND URGED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Elevated playgrounds, built over the streets in crowded sections, have been suggested by Harry Allen Jacobs, New York architect, as a means of solving the city's playground problem.

Mr. Jacobs' proposal was made in a letter just sent to Charles W. Berry, City Comptroller.

"The city owns the property and has a right to build over it," Mr. Jacobs said in his letter. "The playground on a higher level, allowing vehicles to pass under, could be reached by four staircases, each serving the remote corners of the playground."

"The superstructure should be built of steel and reinforced concrete, and should be enclosed in a wire cage, protecting the windows of the surrounding tenements from damage. The cage should be set back from the perimeter of the playground to allow for flower boxes and planting, giving the effect of a roof garden and bringing to the street a touch of the outdoors and a touch of the country."

Mr. Jacobs suggested that "in the summer wading pools would be most attractive and in the winter the ground could be flooded for ice skating."

Mr. Jacobs said he had an actual estimate from an engineer on the construction of such structures, and that the cost would not exceed \$25,000. The proposal, he said, had the endorsement of Gustavus T. Kirby, who has been long associated with playground and public welfare work.

CHICAGO DIVERSION OF LAKE APPROVED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, said on Dec. 26 that he would issue an order soon authorizing the diversion of lake water by the Chicago sanitary district at the present rate until the Supreme Court takes final action in the matter.

Hurley said it had been found necessary for the department to take administrative action in order to continue the diversion after December 31 when the present license for diverting the water of Lake Michigan into the Chicago river expires.

LAREDO GETS TRADE; CONSUL STAYS AWAY

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Excelsior says it has learned that permission given Dec. 23 for resumption of trade with Laredo merchants by Nuevo Laredo people will in no way affect the Consulate at Laredo, which "will remain closed until the reasons that caused the action disappear."

The paper says that resumption of trade was permitted, inasmuch as Mexican citizens were suffering and they had vigorously beseeched the Government not to make them continue bearing the hardship of no trade.

180 KOREAN STUDENTS ARRESTED IN TOKYO

TOKYO (AP)—Arrest by Tokyo police of 180 Korean students of Tokyo universities, believed to have been implicated in recent student troubles in Korea, was announced by Japanese authorities. In Korea claim the trouble with the students was originally a student affair which developed a political character under the direction of a "secret society of Communist tendency." More than 900 students were arrested at Seoul, Korea, and many still are held for examination.

TEXTILE SCHOOL PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of North Carolina State College, has announced that a textile committee of the board of trustees of the college, and a special committee of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, will hold a joint meeting in Charlotte early in January to consider the establishment in or near Charlotte of a branch of State College textile school.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY

Tues. & Wed. 8:30. Evens. 8:30.

THE MIDDLE WATCH

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FOUR ADJUNCTS TO PEACE PACT ARE PROPOSED

Levinson Would Make Void All Seizures Made by Armed Forces

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Four "Sanctions of peace" are advanced as adjuncts of the peace pact by Salmon O. Levinson, who did much to lay the groundwork for the Pact of Paris and is chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War.

These proposals are:

"In the future all annexations and territorial acquisitions by means of war or under the menace of war, or in the presence of armed force, and all seizures or exactions by force, duress or fraud shall be null and void."

"Any person, or persons, who shall advocate orally or in writing, or cause the publication of any printed matter which shall advocate the use of war between nations, in violation of the terms of the Pact of Paris, with the intent of causing war between or among nations, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not less than one year."

"The world peace court should be given jurisdiction on the petition of an interested nation to investigate the charge of a breach of the peace pact. The court to have the power by the free consent of the nations to hear the case and to render a summary of the situation, to

LIBERTY BUDGET URGED FOR STUDY IN PHILIPPINES

Cost in Dollars and Cents
Put Up to Those Who
Seek Independence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANILA—A budget to show the people of the Philippines what "absolute, immediate and complete" independence from the United States will mean in dollars and cents, has been advocated by Representative Tomas Confesor. He believes that such a budget would be both an argument in favor of independence and a preparation for the problems of the future.

"The discontinuance of free trade with the United States will deprive us of the benefits of a good market that sugar, tobacco, oil and other products enjoy at present. This condition will inevitably bring about immediate economic depression in our country. Consequently our public revenues will suffer in a substantial degree. Our present annual income is around 80,000,000 pesos. Independence will no doubt reduce that by no less than 20,000,000 pesos.

Either taxation would have to be increased, he points out, or rigid economy would have to be applied. The wages of government employees could perhaps be cut 20 per cent and so save 6,000,000 pesos. Besides that, many teachers, judges, fiscals, justices of the peace, constabulary soldiers and officers, sanitary inspectors and employees in many government bureaus would have to be dropped. Fewer children could go to school. Representative Confesor points out, fewer roads, bridges, schoolhouses and irrigation systems could be built. Other government activities would also suffer, for example, forest protection and conservation, agriculture, natural scientific research, commerce and general public welfare. He believes that only a budget will prepare the people for the economy which they must exercise if they would enjoy national freedom.

Many persons in the Philippines believe that if the islands won "complete independence," which their leaders have pledged themselves to seek, civil war would break out very soon. The Moros, whose pacification has been one of America's hardest

problems, they say, would soon take up arms again against their ancient enemies, the Christian Filipinos.

Others ask how far the pacification of the Moros has gone under the Americans and point to an editorial in a New York newspaper charging that they are being oppressed by corrupt and unscrupulous politicians from Manila and suggesting that the Governor-General be empowered to make executive appointments for governing officials in the non-Christian provinces without the consent and confirmation of the Philippine Legislature.

Government reports, on the other hand, are encouraging, showing that though conditions are not ideal, they are much improved.

A charge of inaction on the part of the politicians in Manila, alleging that they fear independence instead of desiring it, has often been made by Americans, but now it comes from a Filipino, Isidro Gabaldon, for eight years Filipino resident commissioner in Washington.

"Independence is coming, sooner than many of us even dared to hope," says Mr. Gabaldon, "and for this we must thank no one but the American people. Our leaders have been halfhearted in recent years in their campaign and they know it. Suddenly awakened by the recent vote in the Senate on the King resolution, they are showing some activity within the Legislature and the Commission of Independence in an effort to convince the people that they have not been caught 'asleep at the switch.'

"If the leaders are really interested in pushing the campaign and showing the American people that they are sincere in their cry for freedom, let them call a monster public meeting and give the public a chance to voice its real stand and formulate its instructions."

Open Space Gardens Wanted for Wild Life

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Planting of beech trees, barberry bushes, thorn apple trees, wild grapes, corn and buckwheat for the feeding of birds by winter is being urged upon sportsmen's clubs by John J. Farrell, assistant secretary of the State Conservation Department.

Clubs owning preserves, Mr. Farrell said, could co-operate extensively in providing feeding places for birds. He recommended the growing and harvesting of corn in plots on the preserves, with the shocks left in place where they would be visible to the birds above the snow line.

State forest rangers at this season carry supplies for birds, deer, and other creatures, which they distribute on their treks through the forest cover.

SANDINO PAID TO QUIT NICARAGUA, IS CHARGE

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The newspaper Universal reports that the Communist Party of Mexico, the Mexican chapter of the Anti-Imperialist League, and the "Hands-Off-Nicaragua" Committee are investigating charges that General Sandino, exiled Nicaraguan Liberal leader, accepted a check for \$60,000 as the price of his leaving Nicaragua.

General Sandino came to Mexico several months ago and has been living at Merida. After his departure from Nicaragua most of his followers were broken up into small bands of raiders.

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Luncheon 75c Dinner \$1.50
11:30 to 2:00 5:30 to 8:00
Pies, Cakes, Hot Breads and Ice Cream made in the kitchen
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Arrangements can be made for party reservations. Telephone Circle 8815

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"As You Like It"
Food for the particular
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EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
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**The SIGN of the ROSE
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Luncheon 50c to 75c Dinner
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BROADWAY AT ALDER
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An Interested Onlooker



HOOVER ADAPTS 'LINCOLN STUDY' TO OFFICE USES

Fire Damages Building in
Which Executive Staff
Has Been Housed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The White House Executive Offices, which had been completely remodeled only a few months ago to accommodate President Hoover's working staff, were damaged on Christmas eve by fire caused by defective wiring. Under the President's personal supervision plans for the restoration of the establishment were put in motion early the following morning.

The temporary loss of his and his staff's business quarters caused no interruptions of any kind in the President's business. Until the building is again available work will be transacted first in emergency offices in the White House and as soon as they can be equipped rooms taken over in the State, War and Navy Building, immediately across the street from the Executive Mansion.

For the first few days, the President will use for an office the room in the White House that under his and Mrs. Hoover's restoration has come to be known as the Lincoln study. It was in this chamber that Lincoln signed his historic and memorable proclamation. Adjoining bedrooms converted into temporary offices are for his secretaries, George Akerson, Walter H. Newton, and Lawrence Richey.

As the Government carries no insurance on its buildings, a special appropriation will be needed to rebuild the executive offices. A preliminary estimate of the loss, made by Col. U. S. Grant 3d, director of public buildings and public parks, was put at \$50,000. It is likely that the restoration work will cost more than this, as the opportunity will be taken by the President to put in improvements that were not provided for in the remodeling work done last summer.

The White House was in no way disturbed or damaged by the fire. The office building, a low brick structure covered with white stucco to harmonize with the Executive Mansion, is well removed from the historic White House. It was built in 1909 at the suggestion of President Roosevelt. It is President Hoover's hope that in the near future Congress will authorize the construction of a modern office building for the use of the Nation's Executive and his constantly enlarging staff.

**GOLDEN RULE FEEDS
SAN JUAN CHILDREN**

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (AP)—Returning from New York with her mother and her two sons for the holidays, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the Governor, brought more

than \$2000 given her in the United States for the Golden Rule Fund for hungry children in the schools.

The local committee also announced the receipt of a check for \$150, representing the cost of two Christmas gifts which individuals preferred to have go to the island's children. One of the Golden Rule givers was Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, the Governor's sister, who sent \$300.

Plan to Name Hylan Juvenile Court Head

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—John F. Hylan, one time Mayor of New York, is slated for the justiceship of the Children's Court in Queens, according to reports in high political circles here.

The post is for the unexpired 10-year term, ending in June, 1937, of the late Justice James J. Conway of Belle Harbor, Queens. It carries a salary of \$17,500 a year.

The appointment will no doubt be regarded as recognition of Mr. Hylan's renewed fealty to the Tammany organization, which he opposed for four years, following its refusal to nominate him for re-election in 1925. He was one of the first candidates to come out for election as Mayor in the last municipal campaign, running as the candidate of the Better Government Party and pledged to "clean up" City Hall.

Later, however, he changed his position, withdrew from the race and espoused the candidacy of Mayor Walker, Tammany candidate, for re-election.

Formal announcement of his appointment to the Queen's Children's Court is expected after Christmas.

VETERAN INHERITS FORTUNE OF 'BUDDY'

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA—The word "buddies" never had a more sincere meaning than when it was applied by two members of the United States Marine Corps. They joined the service together, when through the war side by side, had many thrilling adventures and always agreed that they would be "one for all and all for one."

One of the men was Frederick L. Wilde, the other, J. Franklin Jones. Wilde went west, Jones remained in Philadelphia. While they corresponded and exchanged gifts from time to time, they never saw one another again. A few days ago Jones, a chauffeur, received word that his friend's estate, said to be valued at \$250,000, had been left to him.

ROCKEFELLER SWELLS FUND
NEW YORK (AP)—Receipt of a gift of \$100,000 from John D. Rockefeller Sr., to be applied to endowment funds, is announced by the Rev. Dr. C. Wright, executive secretary of the Northern Baptist Ministers' and Missionaries' Board. The gift brought Mr. Rockefeller's total contributions to the fund to \$5,500,000.

ARMY AIR CORPS TO TEST SKILL IN WAR ON WINTER

Will Face Sub-Zero Weather
for 3500 Miles—Short-Wave
Network to Be Tried

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fliers of the Army Air Corps will advance early in January over a 3500-mile "battle front," from Detroit to Spokane to test the endurance of men and equipment in sub-zero weather and test the value of short-wave radio communication.

The War Department has announced its tentative plans for "the combat in the front yard of the arctic circle against the shock troops of winter—snow, ice, and sub-zero temperatures."

Experiments in long distance radio communication between the aircraft and prominent air stations will be conducted in co-operation with the American Radio Relay League, which will establish a network, through thousands of amateurs, to span the country from coast to coast and border to border.

Jan. 5 has been tentatively set as the day when 18 pursuit planes and two army transports, equipped with skis instead of landing wheels, will start from Selfridge Field for Spokane by way of Duluth, Grand Forks, Glasgow and other intermediate points. The return route will take the fliers through Helena, Butte, Miles City, Bismarck, Fargo and Minneapolis.

League Aid Obtained
Maj. Ralph Royce, commanding officer of the first pursuit group, will be in charge of flight. H. J. Adams, assistant to F. Trubee Davidson, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, and Lieut. Charles A. Harrington will supervise radio communication en route.

The co-operation of the American Radio Relay League, of which Hiram Maxim, famous inventor, is president, was enlisted by Mr. Davidson and Maj.-Gen. James E. Fechet, chief of the air corps.

Daily reports of the pursuit units will be speeded from isolated places through thousands of amateur stations to the message centers in Washington, in charge of Lieut. Arthur I. Ennis, and in Hartford, Conn., in charge of F. E. Handy, and various army posts.

Relaying Essential
"Short-wave radio communication, under conditions such as will be encountered on the pursuit maneuvers," Mr. Davidson said in announcing the project, "is still highly experimental."

While it may be possible for the mission to establish direct contact with the message centers, it is quite certain that communication may have to be relayed from point to point.

"The route followed by the relays and the speed with which they function will furnish valuable and interesting data. I am certain that short wave radio will soon play an important rôle in civil as well as military operations."

Complete details for the maneuvers will be worked out at Selfridge Field but, aside from the various tactical and combat tests, the flight will afford the opportunity to determine the efficiency of winter flying equipment, including new goggles for snow flying, heaters and covers for engines and the effect of zero weather on engine efficiency.

German Grand Opera Company Plans Tour

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following its arrival here on the President Roosevelt of the United States line, the German Grand Opera Company, recruited in Berlin by S. Hurok, is able to carry on regular rehearsals at the Century Theater. The costumes and scenic equipment from Germany are being put in order for the American tour, which will extend across the United States and will include visits to the chief cities of the West, southwest and the East.

The company will give its opening performance in Washington, at Poll's Theater, Jan. 6, presenting Wagner's "Die Walküre" with Mme. Johanna Gadski, as Brünnhilde; Mme. Juliette Lippe, as Siegmund, and Rudolf Ritter, as Siegmund, and with Ernest Knoch conducting. New York and Boston are among the cities to be visited upon the return of the organization from the Pacific coast in April.

Mr. Knoch has assembled an orchestra of 54 musicians here for the tour. He will be associated in the musical direction by Ernest Mehlich, a conductor new to the United States. Mr. Mehlich will conduct "Tristan and Isolde" at the second Washington appearance of the company.

Rocket Car Inventor to Study in America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fritz von Opel, well known as an experimenter in rocket-propelled automobiles, arrived here on the steamship Columbus of the North German Lloyd Line. He will pass a year in the United States studying the motor industry, he said.

The German inventor, whose rocket automobile on one test attained a speed of 120 miles an hour eight seconds after the start, said his experiments with a rocket airplane have progressed so well that he expects to fly across the English Channel from Calais to Dover within the next year. Mr. von Opel denied press reports at the time his rocket scheme was first announced, that he envisaged a trip to the moon.

Mr. Opel hopes to develop a rocket airplane that will travel 2000 miles an hour, he said, and will make the trip between New York and London seem like a mere hop. He is experimenting with a high speed fluid rocket which entails the use of two fluids.

AGRICULTURE WASTES UTILIZED BY BUREAU

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Bureau of Standards continues to conjure profit from the waste of by-products of the land generally regarded as waste. From recent investigations it has been discovered that cotton burs are rich in potash and valuable as a fertilizer; that artichoke tops can be used for strong, brown paper; that Malzolith can be made from cornstalks; and that peanut shells contain a considerable amount of xylene.

At Ames, Ia., the bureau is operating a plant in conjunction with Iowa State College for the manufacture of insulating board from cornstalks and is operating a semicommercial xylene factory at the plant of the Federal Phosphorus Company, Aniston, Ala., in co-operation with the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

GERMANS TO BUILD BIG YACHT
HAMBURG (AP)—Blohm & Voss, shipbuilders, today announced they had received an order for the largest yacht in their experience. The vessel will be 410 feet over all and will have a speed of 18 knots. The Orion, built last summer in Kiel, Germany, for Julius Forstmann, woolen manufacturer of New York and Passaic, is said to be the largest yacht now in existence. The Orion is 333 feet long and is of 3400 tons displacement.

Appalachian Club in Berkshire to Make New Mountain Trails

Members Advocate More Protection for Open Spaces
in Connecticut Valley—Find Charming
Spots Hidden Away on Hills

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The next few months will see definite steps taken to develop new mountain trails in this part of New England, according to leaders of the Berkshire Chapter of the Appalachian Club. These trails undoubtedly will help to provide better approaches to the open spaces established by the states and private agencies. Chapter leaders report that their inquiries have revealed a surprising degree of interest in these open spaces and in the purpose to keep choice bits of landscape unspoiled by commercial agencies and the mass activities of the motoring contingent.

Several of the open spaces in the Connecticut Valley and the Berkshire Hills ought to be enlarged and given a fuller measure of protection from influences that tend to impair their value, in the view of men actively interested in hiking and mountain climbing. One thing that has impressed leaders of the Berkshire Chapter, some of them newcomers to this region, is the number and variety of charming spots hidden away in the hills, but within a few miles of the main centers.

The Berkshire chapter, organized last June with 25 members, has grown to 65. The unit started with the promising circumstance that no fewer than 50 Appalachian Club members were residents of the immediate vicinity. Former residents of Boston and vicinity helped to kindle the interest resulting in the

formation and growth of the chapter. Twenty events, including hikes and week-end trips, have marked the history of the chapter thus far and an interesting winter program has been scheduled. Week-end excursions have ranged from Mt. Monadnock in New Hampshire to Green Falls, R. L. and Mr. Everett, in the southwest corner of Massachusetts. Middlefield, high up on the ridge between here and Pittsfield, will be the scene of a spirited snowshoeing and skiing party in the middle of February.

Results are believed to support the policy of the Appalachian Club in forming chapters to spread and intensify the interest in rugged outdoor life in different localities. Expeditions ordinarily enlist not more than 12 or 15 persons, and are marked by a degree of cordiality not easily attained where members come from a wider area, and the chapter events bring out from month to month a large percentage of the total membership.

John M. Sherman, formerly of Belmont, Mass., took the initiative in forming the Berkshire chapter, and is one of its most energetic leaders. Officers of the chapter are: Chairman, Edward K. Allen, Springfield, Mass.; secretary, John M. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; treasurer, Miss Genevieve Bowen, Northampton, Mass.; executive committee, Franklin L. Couch, Dalton, Mass.; Joseph E. Partenhimer, Springfield, Mass.; E. Porter Dickinson, Amherst, Mass.; George E. Howe, Springfield, Mass.

Chesapeake & Ohio to Spend \$42,500,000

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—J. J. Berner, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, announced Dec. 24 that new equipment to cost \$42,500,000 is provided for in the 1930 budget of the C. & O. Lines.

An allocation of \$20,700,000 has been made in the budget for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway while \$21,800,000 has been provided for the Hocking Valley and the Pere Marquette, other units of the Chesapeake & Ohio system. The major part of the \$21,800,000 is allocated to the Pere Marquette.

Mr. Berner announced that the budgets for the Nickel Plate and Erie roads have not been completed, but that their appropriations probably will bring the total for the Van Sweringen system to \$100,000,000.

LIQUID MELTS SNOW; SHOVELERS LOOK ON

NEW YORK (AP)—New York's army of snow shovellers, mobilized as the first white flakes of the winter began to fall, looked on with great concern as a new wrinkle in the snow removal business was tried out Dec. 23 on Fifth Avenue. Two sprinkling wagons, containing calcium chloride dissolved in a chemical compound, the secret of its inventor, Professor Barnes of McGill University, Montreal, sprayed the avenue from Twenty-third Street to Washington Square. The falling snow turned to slush and in a few hours it was all removed, partly through the chemical and partly through sweepers and shovellers.

The sprayed area remained clear despite the unflinching fall of snow and sleet.

BARRERA ORDERED OUSTED
MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Expulsion of Gen. Federico Barrera, arrested for participation in the unsuccessful Escobar rebellion of last spring, has been ordered by the War Department. General Barrera had been enjoying provisional liberty until recently when he was re-apprehended because of his anti-government stand.

Calles Wants Change in Agrarian Policy

MEXICO CITY (AP)—El Universal publishes an interview with Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former Mexican President and the nation's "strong man," in which he advocates certain changes in the national agrarian policy.

Principally, the former President said there should be advance, or immediate payment, for lands which, under the agrarian laws it may be necessary to take over, this payment to be taken from the public funds, since otherwise the virtue of the operation is lost.

The former President advocated also a study of national distribution methods to avoid the bad results likely to arise if the land is handed out in too small parcels.

Consolidation of all the nation's debts so as to become payable from the consolidated resources, leaving a surplus for payment for lands, was the closing recommendation in the interview which was granted, while General Calles and his party were coming back recently from Europe.

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Second Floor

CHICAGO CALLS
ENGINEERING AID
ON WORLD'S FAIRLeaders in Research to
Lend Supervisory Hand
on Big ExpositionBy FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON—Chicago's \$200,000,000 World's Fair in 1933 is to be organized under the direction of America's natural scientists in cooperation with the National Research Council at Washington. It will illustrate a century of progress in research.

General direction of the fair has been entrusted to Frank B. Jewett, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories at New York and one of the vice-presidents of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. He is an electrical engineer. One of Dr. Jewett's principal coadjutors will be Maurice Holland, director of the engineering and industrial research division of the National Research Council.

The readiness of the National Research Council to lend a supervisory hand assures the show semi-official Federal Government support, apart from the chartering of the fair by Congress and the national funds which customarily are appropriated for such purposes. The Research Council is a branch of the National Academy of Sciences, which occupies near the Lincoln Memorial a Greek temple of striking architectural design and is now one of the show places of Washington.

An advisory council representing research in all its branches will build the Chicago fair, but there will be a close interlocking co-operation with the Washington organization. Presumably Mr. Holland will be the liaison link between the council and the advisory body.

The general outline plan adopted for the 1933 exposition is that it shall be a "dramatized philosophy and pattern, showing the major contributions of pure and applied science" in industrial development since 1833.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER
NOT TO RESIGN OFFICEBy RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST—Count Bethlen, Hungarian Premier, in a message just issued, emphasizes the problems of reparations and the internal


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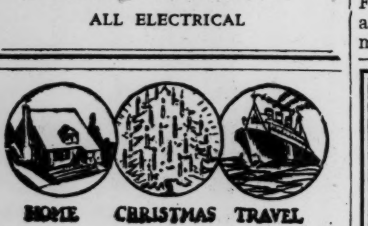
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economic crisis as the most
important issues at present and ex-
presses the hope that Hungary's
economic questions will win through
at the Hague conference.Foreign relations with the Little
Entente states could only be im-
proved, he said, after the settlement
of these latter questions, but with
England and France and especially
with Italy more friendly relations al-
ready existed. Count Bethlen con-
cluded with the denial of the per-
sistent rumor heard in this city that
after the Hague conference, he in-
tended to resign the premiership.Philadelphia Bans
Low Rate TaxicabBy A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA—The Public
Service Commission of Pennsylvania
has rejected the plan of the Universal
Cab Company to operate a fleet of low
rate taxicabs in Philadelphia, hold-
ing that the establishment of a "15
and 5" service would cause destruc-
tive competition, producing condi-
tions inimicable to the public inter-
est.The commission expressed the
opinion that the Universal Company,
which purposed putting from 300 to
500 Ford taxicabs on the streets,
could not operate at a profit on 15
cents for the first half mile and 5
cents for each additional quarter
mile.At the same time the commission
denied the appeal of the Philadelphia
Rapid Transit Company to purchase
the Quaker City Cab Company for
\$1,300,000, deeming the price too high,
but left the door open for new negoti-
ations.Prince Will Sail
as Plain PassengerBy RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Union liner Kenil-
worth Castle is being put in readi-
ness at Southampton for its depart-
ure on Jan. 3 with the Prince of
Wales for South Africa. Two prome-
nent dock hands are being con-
verted into one for the Prince's use, and
he is to travel as an ordinary pas-
senger, taking his meals in the gen-
eral dining saloon, where one table
seating four has been reserved for
him and his suite.He is accompanied only by his
valets, Piers W. Legh and Capt.
J. R. Aird.The Prince expects to be away
from England about three months,
which will give him some six weeks
in Africa. He arrived Jan. 20 at
Cape Town, where he will stay at
Government House as the guest of
his uncle and aunt, the Earl of Ath-
lone and Princess Alice. From Cape
Town he goes northward by rail,
visiting Rhodesia and Uganda.A message from Nairobi says ar-
rangements are being made there for
him to fly from Rhodesia. The
Prince's visit to Africa will be a
private one, his object being to have
a rest from state affairs.DONORS PROTEST
DUTY ON CARILLONSWASHINGTON (AP)—American
donors of imported carillons have
written to Chairman Smoot of the
finance committee protesting against
the 40 per cent duty on these musical
bells. Domestic bell producers, on the
other hand contend the duty is just
and proper, adding that they could
supply the carillons wanted if given
the orders.Among those protesting the tariff
has been Edward W. Bok, of Phila-
delphia, who gave the carillon for
the singing tower at Mountain Lake,
Florida, which was dedicated by
President Coolidge. Smoot in reply
to the letters urging removal of the
duty, has expressed the opinion that
he thought domestic manufacture
could produce carillons as good as
those made abroad and was opposed
to placing them on the free list.MOVE AFOOT TO LOWER
FREIGHT ON PEACHESBy RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—An effort to effect
revision of the freight rate on
peaches has been launched by Byrne
A. Pyke, state commissioner of
agriculture and markets, in papers
filed with the Interstate Commerce
Commission and the Public Service
Commission. The movement is sup-
ported by the State Farm Bureau
Federation, the State Horticultural
Society and the State Cold Storage
Association. The complaint lists 135
railroads as defendants.It is contended the second-class
rates applied to peaches are higher
than the lowest rate compatible with
the maintenance of adequate trans-
portation service.MARYLAND'S ROAD PROGRAM
By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—Maryland will
offer to spend \$631,911 on road con-
struction, beginning June 1, 1930, in
order to obtain that amount from the
\$73,125,000 authorized by Congress as
Federal aid throughout the country,
according to G. C. Clifton, chair-
man of the state roads commission.LORD LLOYD
FAVORS SLOWER
MOVES IN EGYPTProtection Necessary for
Great Markets Built Up
by Pioneers' CourageSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Lord Lloyd, who re-
cently resigned the post of British
High Commissioner in Egypt owing
to disagreement with Ramsay Mac-
donald's proposed treaty for giving
autonomy to that country, has now
made a statement explaining his own
views, which are that progress
should hasten slowly among Ori-
ental peoples.Speaking at a British Empire
Union meeting here, Lord Lloyd said:
"The cause for the alarm and pre-
occupation of so many of those who
are familiar with Eastern affairs is
not so much because of any single
proposal, or declaration in this
treaty, or that, but rather the cynic-
ism and levity with which it is pro-
posed to abandon vital strategic
positions, to allow our position in
great markets built up by the cour-
age and enterprise of our people,
wanton to be sacrificed, and help-
less masses of people, who have
always looked to us for their
protection, abandoned and thrown
back into conditions from which they
were gradually being rescued and
emancipated by the protection of
British arms on the one hand, and
the patient and studied devotion of
the great civil services on the other."Going on to describe present con-
ditions Lord Lloyd said that while
Egypt had many men of enlighten-
ment and learning among its political
leaders, landowners, and divines,
nevertheless the great masses of the
people had not kept pace with the
enormously rapid economic advance
of the last half century. "Great Brit-
ain's position in Egypt up to the
present and the right it has main-
tained to protect foreigners and mi-
norities and the masses of the people
from oppression and wrong have
been a guarantee that the super-
structure shall steadily and gradually
be built. With a premature abandon-
ment of that right the liberation
and progress of the masses will cer-
tainly be retarded if not completely
arrested. The same is true in India,
where the gradual emancipation of
the masses and untouchables from
the tyranny of Brahmin rule and su-
premacy depends solely on the
maintenance of British authority and
sway. Weaken that rule prematurely
or substitute too rapidly native
rule in the civil services, and the
result will not be an increase but a
decrease of liberty for the masses
of the people."Concluding Lord Lloyd said: "Let
one think that those who lightly
press down the accelerator of demo-
cratic progress in the East are the
true friends of its people. It is rather
those who in spite of misrepresenta-
tion and abuse, urge that it is pru-
dent, that will bring real and lasting
progress, by law and by firm rule,
will get liberty, and by firm rule,
affection and respect, who are the
true friends of the East and its peo-
ples."The Prince expects to be away
from England about three months,
which will give him some six weeks
in Africa. He arrived Jan. 20 at
Cape Town, where he will stay at
Government House as the guest of
his uncle and aunt, the Earl of Ath-
lone and Princess Alice. From Cape
Town he goes northward by rail,
visiting Rhodesia and Uganda.A message from Nairobi says ar-
rangements are being made there for
him to fly from Rhodesia. The
Prince's visit to Africa will be a
private one, his object being to have
a rest from state affairs.Kentucky Limits
Whisky as MedicineSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The work of
curbing illegal prescriptions for
medicinal whisky was given impetus
when W. S. Taylor, assistant prob-
ation administrator for Kentucky
and Tennessee, ruled that physi-
cians in this State who seek per-
mits for such prescription blanks
must hereafter have the approval of
Dr. A. T. McCormack, secretary of
the State Board of Health.Dr. McCormack does not approve
of prescribing whisky and the State
Board of Health and the Kentucky
State Medical Association, of which
he also is secretary, have opposed
the use of alcoholic liquor.Mr. Taylor's ruling means that the
applications of physicians for pre-
scription blanks will be submitted to
the severest scrutiny. The State
Board has the right to revoke
physicians' licenses for law violation.
Whisky may not be prescribed as
medicine in Tennessee.STUDENTS IN CHILE
SHOW PHOTOGRAPHSSANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The
Educational Photograph Institute, a
complementary school organization,
plans to give exhibitions soon of
three educational pictures made by
students. Installation of projection
machines and other equipment is
now under way. The institute is the
only one of its kind in South America.RECEIVERS CONTINUE
PHONOGRAPH BUSINESSBUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Alfred M.
Saperson, attorney for the Irving
Trust Company and for Samuel B.
Totoford of this city, appointed re-
ceivers of the Sonora Products Cor-poration in Federal Court Dec. 23,
said that the business of the Sonora
Phonograph Company, Inc., and the
Sonora Products Corporation would
be continued during the receiver-
ship.The tangible assets of the Sonora
companies as carried on their books,
according to the attorney, amount
to more than \$5,000,000 and their
liabilities to less than \$2,500,000.
The company has made talking ma-
chines more than 20 years and some
years ago entered the radio field.Singapore Naval Base
Debated in CommonsBy RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The House of Commons
broke up on Dec. 24 to reassemble
on Jan. 21. The final hours of Philip
Snowden, Chancellor of the Exche-
quer and Winston Churchill, his
predecessor. On the Prime Minister's
formal motion "that the House do
now adjourn," which was ultimately
carried unopposed, the Conservatives
raised questions regarding the Singa-
pore naval base and national finance.Sir George Penny, Unionist mem-
ber for Kingston-on-Thames argued
that the Government's decision to
slow down work at the Singapore
base was a breach of agreement with
Australia, New Zealand and the
Straits Settlements which were con-
tributing heavily toward the cost.
A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the
Admiralty, summing up for the Gov-
ernment, said that no British Min-
istry dealing with such a question
would "run away from its obliga-
tions," and that if any large decision
should be taken on it, the overseas
Dominions would be fully consulted.The question of finance was raised
by Mr. Churchill, who delivered a
hard-hitting speech, replying to re-
cent criticisms of Conservative
budgets. Mr. Snowden, Mr. Churchill
said, had already six months added
to the taxpayers' burdens.
Mr. Snowden replied that the fi-
nancial pressure which now had to
be set right was due to the un-
sound methods pursued by his "prodi-
gal" predecessor, in effect, the over-
extension of the credit of the State
for increased expenditure by raising
the reserves, when he should have
imposed fresh taxation.Baumes Law Scored
by Socialist LeaderSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Socialist Party
will seek a more constructive policy
toward criminals than that expressed
in the Baumes laws, according to
Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate
for Governor in the last election, who
in an address before the annual
meeting of the Alpha Mu Sigma frater-
nity, severely scored the work of
the Baumes committee and declared
that social welfare and humanitarian
organizations will be asked to co-
operate in reversing its policy."The Baumes committee looked
toward the future," Mr. Waldman
said, "it would have known that the
policy of severe, cruel and inhuman
punishment on which it launched
this State with the enactment of
what are commonly known as the
Baumes laws, would result in noth-
ing less than despair and retaliating
cruelty from the violators of law.
Cruelty begets cruelty, like ven-
geance begets vengeance."Mr. Waldman urged against a con-
tinuation of the present system in
state penal institutions, asserting
that the recent riots among the in-
mates were, in his opinion, the direct
result of such a policy and clearly
indicated that mere repression and
cruelty were not an aid toward the
solution of the problem of crime.Scots Engineer Gives
Fund to Fight SlumsBy RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—Matthew Rankin, a
well-known Scottish engineer, and
his sister, Miss Rankin, of Greenock,
have offered £20,000 to the Greenock
Corporation to help clear the slums
in the central area of the town, pro-
vided that work is started within a
year.Provost Drummond, acknowledging
the offer on behalf of the Greenock
Corporation, appealed for donations
from wealthy citizens.Although Greenock had done more
in clearing slums than most towns
and cities in Great Britain, he said,
there is still a lot to do. The rate
payers would have to accept their
part of the cost, and he was sure it
was the desire of all who have the
matter seriously in thought, that in-
stead of the historian of the future
having a gloomy picture to portray
of Greenock in these days, he might
have reason to say that its sons and
daughters rose to the occasion and
that they had generally seen that
this old reproach was removed much
more speedily than it had been
left entirely to the corporation and
to the taxation of the whole com-
munity.MEXICO OPENS FIRST
AIRPLANE FACTORYMEXICO CITY (AP)—The first com-
mercial airplane factory in Mexico,
which will employ 200 men and is
scheduled to turn out an airplane a
day, was opened Dec. 23 in the pres-
ence of President Portes Gil, former
President Plutarco Elias Calles, Sec-
retary of War Amaro and the entire
military air force.
The factory is owned by Gen. Juan
F. Azcarate, chief of the military
aviation, and will manufacture air-
planes of a type named for him, 10 of
which are already in the Mexican
army.BELFAST LINEN
INDUSTRY SEEKS
OVERSEAS TRADEIrish Representatives Study
Needs of United States
and CanadaSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELFAST—"The mind of the
American woman is educated up to
the point where she expects beauty
of color, design, and form in every-
thing, and what she expects she will
have."This is one of the conclusions
reached by the representatives of the
Irish and Scottish linen industry who
recently made a tour of the United
States and Canada in order to study
the needs of these important mar-
kets.For almost a generation the linen
manufacturers have been too con-
servative and self-satisfied. Conscio-
us of the fact that their products are
of high quality and undoubted durabil-
ity they have made the mistake of
trying to make the world buy what
they make instead of making the
articles that the world wants to buy.
The consequence is that their trade
has languished while continental
competitors have seized large slices
of the markets in which they once
were supreme.The tour made by a score of the
leaders of the industry was an eye-
opener. For the first time many of
these leaders began to realize how
far they had fallen behind, and how
desperate their position was becom-
ing.The delegates' greatest discovery
in the United States, perhaps, was
the importance attached to style. So
far the industry has almost ignored
this vital fulcrum to trade. The same
old designs have been followed year
after year with perhaps the substitu-
tion of a rose for a shamrock or a
shamrock for a rose. The delegates
said that this policy must be aban-
doned at once.Without exception, they say, "every
linen buyer, merchant, manager
and director of a store whom we
consulted in the United States when
asked what is the chief factor affect-
ing the sale of linen answered 'style.'"They declared that "80 per cent of
the goods produced in America are
purchased by women. The American
woman today is acutely style con-
scious. She is extraordinarily well-in-
formed. The publications which
women read in the States today are
highly educative, and they are read
with a great deal of appreciation. Not
only are they read but they are
studied, understood, and remem-
bered."Among the recommendations of
the delegates are: (1) The employ-
ment of industrial stylists for the
trade; (2) the elimination of un-
profitable lines to the introduction
of standardized qualities and sizes
for certain classes of goods; (3) the
establishment of a bureau which
would keep the trade fully informed
of the activities of other trades; (4)
a standard basis of costing; (5) im-
provement of technical education
(6) greater efforts to grow fax in
the British Empire (8) intensive
propaganda.CHAIN STORES DROP
MAIL ORDER MERGERNEW YORK (AP)—E. C. Sams,
president of the J. C. Penney Com-
pany, which operates a nation-wide
chain of 1400 retail drygoods and ap-
parel stores, announced Dec. 23 that
negotiations for a merger with Sears,Roebuck & Co. had been definitely
terminated. He said that no basis
for a merger had been found during
a study of its economic advantages
by the executives of both companies.
"The possibility of the J. C. Penney
Company's trained personnel hand-
ling the lines developed by the mail
order house, in addition to lines de-
veloped by the Penney Company in
its 1400 drygoods and apparel stores
was the occasion of the study," said
the statement, "but since no basis
for a merger was found negotiations
have been definitely terminated."'Radio Quack' Styled
'Menace to Health'SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An appeal to the
Federal Radio Commission to pre-
vent "fake doctors and unscrupulous
commercial organizations" from ra-
dio-casting fraudulent cures has just
been made by Dr. Shirley Wynne,
New York City commissioner of
health.An investigation of a number of
those who have been making "health
talks" over the radio has been con-
ducted by the local health depart-
ment, as the result of which Dr.
Wynne has come to the conclusion
that "The radio quack is a serious
menace to public health."In his appeal to the Federal Radio
Commission, Dr. Wynne declared he
believed this to be a national prob-
lem, and in presenting the problem to
the commission Dr. Wynne hoped
to get some action which will help
all parts of the country.TELEPHONE CABLES
TO BE ENCLOSEDSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Expenditure of
\$17,000,000 during the next five years
for the construction of inclosed cable
lines has just been announced by of-
ficials of the up-state district, New
York Telephone Company here. Due
to the recent storm, in which open
wires were carried down over a wide
area, the Saratoga Springs-Glens
Falls cable will be constructed in
1930 instead of 1931, as previously
scheduled. The new line will be car-
ried through to Montreal.ELLIS E. LAWTON & Co.
STOCKS—BONDSBank & Insurance Co. Stocks
Investment Trust Shares
310 State Tower Bldg., SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Phone 3-161

Individual HAT MODE
in all HEADSIZES
for MISS AND MATRON
Chappell & Sons
SYRACUSE

Edwards' Three
Department StoresSyracuse, Rochester
and Buffalo
Wish You
A Happy New Year

A Happy New Year
to all our friends is the sincere
wish of Dey Brothers & Co. as
we enter the year 1930.

Dey Brothers & Co.
Salina, Jefferson and Warren Streets
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CLEANERS
& DYERSBrown & Thorn
DRY CLEANING CORP.
Phone 4-1164 112 Cedar St.

RICE

113 EAST GENESEE STREET

The After-Christmas
Sale—is now in progress, featur-
ing radical reductions in our
Winter fashions, and proffer-
ing many lots of new mer-
chandise which we purchased
last week at great concessions
from original prices. Just see
how far your Christmas check
will go!

B. Forman Co.
CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH

After
Christmas
SalesThe Fashions
of 1930 at
dramatic
price concessions

McCurdy & Co.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Insulate Your House and
Heat With GasYour house will be cooler in summer and warmer in winter.
The extra cost of insulation will soon be paid by fuel saved.
The comfort, convenience and cleanliness of automatic gas
house-heating may be yours at a reasonable expense.

Phone, Main 3960
Industrial Department

Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.
89 EAST AVENUE

RAYON INDUSTRY
ONE OF ITALY'S
TRADE LEADERSProduction Since 1919 Has
Multiplied More Than
26 TimesSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—"The increase in the produc-
tion of artificial silk in Italy has been
more rapid than in any other country,
and today the rayon industry is one of
the most flourishing in Italy. Italian
rayon production, which in 1919
amounted only to 1,000,000 kilograms,
rose to 24,100,000 kilograms in 1927
and to 25,500,000 in 1928. More than
2,000,000,000 lire are invested in the
Italian rayon industry; of the total
investment, 83 per cent is distributed
among the three major groups,
namely, the Sella Viscosa, with 55 per
cent of the total, the Società Generale
della Viscosa with 17 per cent, and
the Sole de Châtillon with 10 per
cent, and almost the total Italian
production (93 per cent) is supplied
by the 15 plants of these three com-
panies. Seven other independent
companies turn out the remaining
percentage of production.During the first six months of this
year production of rayon totaled 15-
205,000 kilograms, compared with 14-
367,000 kilograms in the correspond-
ing period of 1928. During 1928 ex-
ports of rayon totaled a little over 15-
000,000 kilograms and of rayon waste
2,185,000 kilograms. During the first
seven months of 1929 exports of
rayon and of rayon waste together
amounted to 11,239,000 kilograms as
compared with 9,347,000 kilograms
during the corresponding period of
1928.Last spring the four largest Italian
artificial silk companies concluded
an agreement regarding the output
and the marketing of their product.
The companies concerned are the
Sella Viscosa, its subsidiary the
Varedo, the Sole de Châtillon and the
Società Generale della Viscosa. The
agreement, which has a temporary
duration of five years, provides for
the allocation of the production
among the four companies on the
basis of fixed percentages, and isVan Ingen's
Coal & CokeROCHESTER, N. Y.
355 EAST AVENUE
at ALEXANDER STREET
Special
Dollar Dinner
served from 5 to 8
week days
Bridge and Tea
Wednesday Afternoons

Alexandra

355 EAST AVENUE
at ALEXANDER STREET
Special
Dollar Dinner
served from 5 to 8
week days
Bridge and Tea
Wednesday AfternoonsThe Store of
Standard MerchandiseComplete New Selections of
STEIN-BOCH CLOTHES
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
RESILIO NECKWEAR
SPRING HATS
NUNN-BUSH SHOESThe UNION
CLOTHING CO.ROCHESTER, N. Y.
195 MAIN STREET EAST
Complete Store for
Boys
Girls and Misses
Boys' clothing, hats, shoes and
furnishings. Girls' coats, dresses,
ensembles, riding costumes, hats,
shoes and trunks.The After-Christmas
Sale—is now in progress, featur-
ing radical reductions in our
Winter fashions, and proffer-
ing many lots of new mer-
chandise which we purchased
last week at great concessions
from original prices. Just see
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NEW YORK BOARD FAVORS \$6,000,000 SCHOOLS OUTLAY

Will Go for New Buildings
and for General Sup-
plies for 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Building and sup-
plies contracts totaling more than
\$6,000,000, have just been awarded
by the Board of Education. Chief
among the contracts was that for the
new Walton High School, which will
cost \$1,979,000 and seat 2960 pupils,
and for the construction of public
school to seat 530 pupils and cost
\$209,400. Favorable action also was
taken for 27 playgrounds and 50 new
community centers, involving \$328,-
000 for improvements and supervi-
sion.

The board approved plans for the
Grover Cleveland High School at an
estimated cost of \$1,726,000, provid-
ing seats for 3696 pupils. Two ele-
mentary schools, costing \$309,000 and
\$333,000, respectively, were also ap-
proved.

Other items included in the board's
action were \$3,000,000 for textbook
and chart supplies for day and even-
ing high schools for a five-year
period; \$40,000 for the rental of pic-
ture films for visual instruction
in these and elementary schools;
\$225,000 for transportation of pupils,
and \$600,000 for special and general
supplies for day and evening high
and elementary schools for 1930.

In accordance with its policy of
encouraging leaves-of-absence among
members of the teaching staff to
make temporary way for the many
substitute teachers who are without
positions, the board approved sabbat-
ical leaves for 947 teachers and
supervisors of high, training and ele-
mentary schools.

WATERWAYS CHIEF RESIGNS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The resig-
nation of J. P. Higgins of St. Louis as
operating manager of the Lower
Mississippi Division of the Inland
Waterways Corporation has been ac-
cepted and Herbert R. Odell of New
York has been appointed to take his
place.

What Half Century in Business Can Do



Left—Original Store of Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia Department Store. Inset—Dr. Herbert J. Tilly, President of Firm. Right—New Store in \$10,000,000 Merchandising Unit.

BOARD HONORS MAN WHO GREW UP IN BUSINESS

Started 50 Years Ago as
\$2-a-Week Cash Boy, Now
President of Firm

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA—A few days
before Christmas, 1879, a boy of 13
walked into the store of Straw-
bridge & Clothier, dry goods mer-
chants at Eighth and Market
Streets, asked for a job to help out
with the holiday rush, and was put
to work answering calls of "cash"
at \$2 a week. He was told that he
would be "let out" after the busy
season was over.

The "busy season," apparently, has
never ended, for the former cash boy
is still working and to signalize the
success of his half century of service
and achievement, the board of direc-
tors of the firm tendered him a testi-
monial dinner on Dec. 18 and pre-
sented him a gold pin which records
that a \$2 a week cash boy has become
president of the firm.

The dinner, given in honor of Dr.
Herbert J. Tilly, was not to mark his
rise to the presidency of the com-
pany, which post he reached two
years ago, but to celebrate the golden
anniversary of the date of his em-
ployment. When he started to work
the population of Philadelphia was
but a few hundred thousand and this
in a widely scattered area.

Then, fashionable ladies came to
the shops in their horse-drawn bug-
gies and barouches. Long, sweeping,
flowing gowns were worn and dry
goods stores flourished.

These items in the pages of progress
since Dr. Tilly started with the firm
were recounted at the testi-
monial dinner, especially his interest

TEXAS PRISONS MAY BE TAKEN FROM THE FARM

Board Favors Abolition of
System—Legislature to
Consider Action

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUSTIN, Tex.—Abolition of the
Texas system of prison farms now
scattered over some 80,000 acres of
land, and modernizing and central-
izing the system within a radius of 20
miles of Austin, the state capital,
with manufacturing as the chief in-
dustry, is advocated unanimously by
the State Prison Board.

A special session of the Texas Leg-
islature to convene early in January
is to be asked to decide whether the
prison farms will be continued or
whether they will be superseded by
the manufacturing industries as
recommended by the majority report
of the commission, including all
members of the prison board and
four of the nine legislators.

There are, however, two minority
reports. The first favors the con-
struction of a new central plant on
the Imperial Farm, 20 miles south-
west of Houston. The second favors
renovating and remodeling of the
present main plant at Huntsville
which was established in 1848. Both
minority reports favor retention of
the greater portion of the farms.

"Primary reasons which impel the
decision are the extreme difficulty
of handling large numbers of pris-
oners on the farms, and the very
heavy financial losses sustained by
the State as a result of the farming
operations," stated W. A. Paddock
of Houston, chairman of the State
Prison Commission, which includes
the board and a legislative com-
mittee of nine members.

"The Huntsville penitentiary can
handle only a comparatively small
percentage of the total prisoners, and
the dozen prison farms take care of
the balance. The difficulty of properly
restraining hundreds of men work-
ing in the cotton fields cannot be
overstated."

"It is thought that enough of the
farms should be operated to grow
the needed food crops for all state
institutions, including the peniten-
tiary system, but that no effort be
made to raise what may be termed
"money crops," such as cotton and
sugar cane.

"Very few years have shown that
the actual production of the prison
farms has been sufficient to offset
the cost of maintaining the system.
The present year shows a potential
loss of practically \$1,000,000 due to
the flood damage to growing cotton
in the farming region.

"Moreover, the farm system offers
very little if any effort toward im-
proving or reforming the inmates.
In the industrial system, it will be
possible to afford a considerable
measure of industrial and other edu-
cation. On the farms, the guards and
others in charge are for the most
part men trained in farming, and not
in other lines, and as a result the
prisoner who is not particularly
adapted to work on the farm has
little if any opportunity to learn any-
thing else."

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Victor J. Miller,
Mayor of St. Louis, proposes erection
of a statue here to Col. Charles A.
Lindbergh.

It is the Mayor's idea that as many
citizens as possible should contribute
to a fund for purchase of a suitable
monument and therefore would re-
strict individual donations to \$5. He
also proposes that school children of
the city share in the fund by con-
tributing their nickels and dimes.

MAIL FROM SKIES Planned in Dakotas

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mail would
drop from the skies for residents of
a thinly settled portion of the Dak-
otas if the proposal of a would-be
rural mail carrier is adopted.

Because of heavy winter snow-
drifts and mud in spring, the Post
Office Department has had difficulty
delivering mail to 52 residents on
the route between Hittinger, N. D.,
and Red Owl, S. D. Now the Rapid
City Air Lines, Inc., has bid for a
contract to carry the mail by plane.

Mail and parcels would be dropped
in bundles, possibly on parachutes.
A major difficulty, for which a solu-
tion is not given in the airplane com-
pany's bid, would be that of picking
up outgoing mail. William William-
son (R.), Representative from South
Dakota, has asked the Postoffice De-
partment to give careful considera-
tion to the air line's bid.

TEACHERS IN CHICAGO GET BELATED CHECKS

CHICAGO (AP)—Holiday cheer broke
through Dec. 24 for the 13,000 or so
teachers in Chicago public schools.
Hope had been nearly abandoned
that the checks already made out
could be paid. Later, however, the
needed \$3,100,000 was arranged for
in a hasty conference of school board
members; by the arrangement,
money due the building fund will be
transferred to the depleted educa-
tional fund.

NEW YORK CITY
Restore your garments to their
new and fresh colors
CLEANERS—DYERS
Louis Hart
Original Hat De-
signs and Imported
French Copies
modeled on head.
Remodeling.
Reasonable Prices
Mail Orders Filled
Marie-Clementine
Inc.
846 Lexington Ave., Near 64th St.
Telephone 1902
Established 1910

NEW YORK CITY
Helping You Helping Them
Helping Us
This Is Co-operation and Service
YOU read the attractive advertisements in The Christian Science
Monitor just as everyone else does, but sometimes you cannot recall the
name or address of that
SHOP
RESTAURANT
HOTEL
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STEAMSHIP
SCHOOL
CAMP
Or THEATER
which you wish to patronize.
That is where WE come in. For better service to both our
readers and our advertisers, we maintain
Advertising Records
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PLAN YOUR TRIP; DO YOUR SHOPPING; AR-
RANGE YOUR ENTERTAINMENT WITH MONITOR
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Telephone Caledonia 2706; ask for Advertising Records
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270 Madison Avenue, New York City

NEW YORK CITY
LOOK
AHEAD
Holidays,
Week-ends
and Vacations
are coming
WOULDN'T IT BE WISE to prepare
in advance for good times.
A little money put aside each week in
this Bank will do the trick.
REMEMBER—money deposited up to
and including January 4, 1930, will
earn interest from January 1st.
The United States Savings Bank
of the City of New York
CHARTERED 1889
58th Street and Madison Avenue

COLLEGES PLAN STUDY COURSES FOR GRADUATES

Link With Alumni Beyond
Financial Aid Sought by
Adult Educationists

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A continuing pro-
gram of education for the college
graduate is urged in a survey on
"Alumni and Adult Education" just
published as the result of a confer-
ence of college presidents and alumni
officers called together by the Ameri-
can Association for Adult Education
acting under the auspices of the
Carnegie Corporation.

In the course of the survey, made
by Wilfred B. Shaw, 31 universities
and colleges were visited and a num-
ber of proposals have been assembled
for developing reciprocal relation-
ships between the alumni and the in-
stitutions. It has been found that
"the alumni have acknowledged in a
practical way through their organi-
zations their responsibility to their
alma mater and have given it con-
crete expression in their financial
support. The college and university
bodies are now beginning to realize
the existence of a complementary
obligation to carry on into the adult
life of the graduate the ideals and
inspirations of study and high think-
ing."

The report sets forth that an edu-
cational program for the alumni will
probably appeal at first to a small
proportion of the graduates but that
among the alumni of every college
there is a group interested in ath-
letics and the physical development
of the institution which finds a ready
avenue for the expression of ideals.
"While the graduate who is con-
cerned with deeper and more funda-
mental culture and educational prob-
lems, as they concern the institution
is more apt to sit in a corner without
voicing his thoughts."

Mr. Shaw recommends that the
first steps toward a program of
alumni education be simple and he
reviews a number of ways which
have been tried at various institu-

A.M. BRAUN
INC.
HAIRDRESSER
Hair Waving Manicuring
SALONS
HOTEL PRISAMANT
201 West 74th Street
Tratfalgar 6233—3271
HOTEL 12 EAST 86TH
1152 Madison Avenue
Butterfield 7372—4000

STATUE TO LINDBERGH
PROPOSED IN ST. LOUIS
ST. LOUIS (AP)—Victor J. Miller,
Mayor of St. Louis, proposes erection
of a statue here to Col. Charles A.
Lindbergh.

It is the Mayor's idea that as many
citizens as possible should contribute
to a fund for purchase of a suitable
monument and therefore would re-
strict individual donations to \$5. He
also proposes that school children of
the city share in the fund by con-
tributing their nickels and dimes.

NEW YORK
Engagement rings show-
ing important Diamonds
in Round, Marquise,
Square and Fancy Shapes
Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
Established 1837
3A MAIDEN LANE
Cort 2359

Double Scroll \$6.00
Hammacher
Schlemmer & Co.
57th Street, 145-147 East
(Near Lexington Ave.)
New York

CLARIBEL
HILL
Custer Arms
Restaurant
671 Palmer Avenue
Bronxville, N. Y.
Tel. Bronxville 2446
Special
New Year Dinner
1 to 4, \$2.00
No evening meal on these two days.
Our specialty: CHICKEN
CHOW MEIN every evening
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies,
Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering
to private parties.

NEW YORK CITY
Hats, Gowns
and Coats
Domestic and
Imported Dresses
Copies of
French Gowns
Original Hat De-
signs and Imported
French Copies
modeled on head.
Remodeling.
Reasonable Prices
Mail Orders Filled
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YOU read the attractive advertisements in The Christian Science
Monitor just as everyone else does, but sometimes you cannot recall the
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SHOP
RESTAURANT
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SCHOOL
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Or THEATER
which you wish to patronize.
That is where WE come in. For better service to both our
readers and our advertisers, we maintain
Advertising Records
where all of our advertisers and their commodities are catalogued.
Let us help YOU; in that way, we help THEM and indirectly
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among them being personal
contacts with alumni groups by col-
lege presidents and university offi-
cers, distribution of speeches and
printed reports to the alumni, book
and reading lists, organization of dis-
cussion group and alumni confer-
ences and establishment of an alumni
information service.

"Many educators recognize that
just now higher education is in a
state of flux," the report states. "The
old traditions no longer exert the
authority they had 50 or even 25
years ago. The content of education
is very different from what it was in
the days of our fathers and grand-
fathers. Yet, looking ahead, it is safe
to say that college and university
curricula will at least show no
greater changes in the next 25 years
than will the attitude of the student
toward his studies. The old tight
compartmentments in education are pass-
ing. We are realizing more and more
that education is a life-long process
and that the four years of the under-
graduate curriculum must, in the
nature of things, be merely an intro-
duction."

AIRCRAFT WORKERS ASKED TO JOIN UNION

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Organization of
airplane pilots, mechanics and other
aircraft workers into a labor union
is being undertaken by Dale Jackson,
co-holder of the world's endurance
flight record, and L. H. Atkinson,
formerly a pilot for Universal Air
Lines.

Mr. Jackson explained that it is
hoped to establish minimum wage
scales and fixed hours of employment
and working conditions through the
union, which would be affiliated with
the American Federation of Labor.
He said a circular letter has been
sent to more than 100,000 pilots,
mechanics and airplane factory
workers throughout the country to
sound out sentiment. He said he ex-
pects to call an organization meeting
here next month.

Hats of
Exclusive
Design
Vera
IMPORTER
27 EAST 46TH STREET
NEW YORK

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'Big Nine' Has 30 Football Games

**Illinois to Invade the East
on Nov. 8**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO — Thirty football games

of the Intercollegiate Conference coaches here. The "Big Nine," breaking athletic relations with University of Iowa, have a number of games yet to schedule, including important inter-sectional games as well as practice tests with smaller institutions.

One of the novelties on the program, made possible by the ousting of Iowa, is a game between Purdue University, the conference champion, and University of Illinois, champion last year. They have not met for a number of years but will come together Nov.

At Champaign, Ill. Another important game of late years, Chicago and Michigan have met at Champaign, Ill. in 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578,

NINE—Missouri, Wisconsin and Ohio State at Annapolis; Indiana at Notre Dame; Michigan at Harvard, Illinois at Cornell, Pennsylvania at Princeton, Maryland at Johns Hopkins, Iowa at Minnesota; 10—Minnesota at Michigan, Wisconsin at Purdue, Illinois at Chicago, Indiana at Northwestern, Michigan at Wisconsin; 11—Michigan at Northwestern, Ohio State at Illinois, Chicago at Michigan, Indiana-Ohio State pending.

FIFTH YACHT CLUB ALSO SET

PHIADELPHIA—J. G. Roberts has been elected commodore of the newly formed Penn A. C. Yacht Club. Other officers elected were vice-commodore, William J. Freilhofer; rear commodore, George W. Bickel; secretary, John H. Sweeney; treasurer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen; treasurer, Thomas M. Smith; and regatta secretary, Irving Plans. Plans were formulated for an exciting racing season in 1936, when boats

rious regattas of the Delaware River Yacht Racing Association on the Atlantic coast and also on waters of the Chesapeake Bay, as well as in the vicinity of New York.

WYER WINS 15-MILE RACE

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Percy Wyer, veteran runner of the Monarch Athletic Club, Toronto, won the annual Christmas road race over a snow-covered 15-mile course. His clubmates, Butler and James Shaw, finished second and third, respectively. The winners' time was 1h. 35m. 31s.

Der Leads

League in Batting

Other leaders were: John H. Frederick of Brooklyn, the most two-base hits, 52; Frederick E. Maguire of Boston, led in sacrifice hits, 26; and Cuyler struck the most bases with 43. Philadelphia's **Sluggo** Cramer led with a percentage of .305, six points better than the second place team, Pittsburgh, which led last year. The Red Sox, who finished 1932 with the most total bases, 2553, and batted the most home runs, 153. Two of these marks established league records. The Boston Braves in 1934, set the total bases record with 2600, and the Chicago Cubs in 1884 made the home run record, by hitting 140.

Pittsburgh made the most singles, 117, and three-base hits, 116, and went to bat the most times, 10,000. J. Lloyd Warner of the Pirates, hit the most three-baggers with 20, and also

HIT AVERAGES									
LG	TE	3B	HR	SH	SR	TC			
1962	2559	305	51	153	125	59	309		
1963	2520	293	116	60	176	91	302		
1964	2520	305	116	60	176	91	302		
1964	2347	251	47	136	154	85	296		
1969	2347	101	84	160	154	72	293		
1970	2347	101	84	160	154	72	293		
1478	1986	258	79	34	175	134	281		
1481	1986	252	78	32	197	135	280		

TWEETS 1321 2535 569 754 1300 692 294									
TWIN AVERAGES									
(or More)									
	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	FC
1	8	15	22	1	2	2	...	...	...
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
3	6	12	17	1	1	1	...	...	...
4	5	6	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
5	5	6	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
6	152	354	397	65	6	32	13	2	298
7	156	217	348	42	13	21	13	21	381
8	156	217	348	47	40	22	13	21	381
9	12	12	12	1	1	1	...	...	...
10	162	226	317	39	5	14	18	10	372
11	162	226	317	39	5	14	18	10	372
12	111	183	251	27	7	15	16	43	380
13	14	192	251	27	12	4	24	13	3556
14	126	219	286	26	12	14	18	8	3556
15	126	219	286	26	12	14	18	8	3556
16	89	126	215	13	2	14	8	8	3544
17	89	126	215	13	2	14	8	8	3544
18	134	234	318	28	20	5	18	2	3529
19	134	234	318	28	20	5	18	2	3529
20	135	198	355	30	5	39	16	3	3449
21	135	198	355	30	5	39	16	3	3449
22	31	50	129	13	7	5	1	1	342
23	31	50	129	13	7	5	1	1	342
24	101	175	327	19	9	29	8	7	329
25	101	175	327	19	9	29	8	7	329

131	200	318	43	15	15	15	3355
93	176	253	40	12	5	17	24
64	115	159	37	3	8	7	382
138	179	346	37	2	42	10	6
89	200	318	37	52	2	2	328
89	200	296	43	14	8	20	7
87	295	266	40	9	1	22	6
115	202	261	41	9	37	7	327
76	146	203	19	7	8	1	6
76	146	203	19	7	8	1	6
115	202	261	41	9	3	16	18
86	152	218	26	11	1	18	19
86	152	218	26	11	1	18	19
10	23	31	5	.	.	.	1
99	175	255	23	6	15	21	10
72	145	210	22	15	9	15	4
108	176	318	31	12	29	3	3
138	179	346	37	4	2	.	2
13	37	45	4	2	.	2	3
108	176	318	31	12	29	3	3
46	70	93	17	.	2	7	9
9	36	58	1	4	2	.	310
12	31	38	3	2	.	.	3
12	31	38	3	2	.	.	3
85	167	188	23	10	12	14	10

52	90	132	21	3	5	6	13	.3061
76	170	229	24	13	3	16	7	.305
2	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	.3043
88	173	221	31	4	3	23	7	.3040
14	38	48	10	..	..	6	..	.3040
100	179	309	29	4	31	20	10	.3039
101	184	256	40	13	2	22	11	.302

74 137 199 21 10 7 13 1 .301

ARAB-ZIONIST INQUIRY PASSES ITS FIRST STAGE

Both Sides Have Been
Heard by Commission in
Jerusalem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—No less than six weeks of strenuous work have been required to enable the commission of inquiry into the Arab-Zionist riots in Palestine on Aug. 23 and 24 to complete the first stage of its investigations which opened on Oct. 24.

This period was devoted to hearing the case of the Arabs and of the Administration, and the commission then passed to the Zionist case, after which a further period will be needed in which to consider its findings. Most of the time the commission has been occupied in examining witnesses in Jerusalem, but on Nov. 8 it went to visit the scenes of the most serious outbreaks, passing en route between an almost continuous line of cheering Arabs extending for over 40 miles.

The commission consists of Sir Walter Shaw, chairman, formerly chief justice in the Straits Settlements, with Sir Henry Betterton, R. Hopkin Morris and Harry Snell, all three members of Parliament, and two of them lawyers. Counsel for the Arabs is W. H. Stoker; for the Zionists, Sir Boyd Merriam, and for the Administration Kenelm Preedy.

The investigation is not a judicial one, the commission having been ordered only "to inquire into the immediate causes which led to the recent outbreak in Palestine, and to make recommendations as to the steps necessary to avoid a recurrence."

The Zionists' view as outlined by Sir Boyd Merriam was that there was a premeditated attack on the Jews by the Arabs, and that the authorities had been guilty of grave neglect of duty in not preventing the trouble. In particular, he accused H. C. Luke, the chief secretary, who was in charge of the Palestine Administration when the incidents occurred, of having "unfortunately contrived to give the impression that any Arab demands with sufficient insistence, could succeed."

Mr. Stoker for the Arabs blamed Zionist propaganda and provocative demonstrations as the immediate causes of the outbreak. He declared that the Arabs felt themselves unjustly treated by the application of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 in favor of a National Home in Palestine for the Jews; by the British Government's failure to keep promises made to the Arabs, and by the political and economic benefits conferred on the Jews by the Palestine Administration.

The first witness was Major Saunders, acting commandant of police at the time of the disturbances. Major Saunders described the events which culminated in the rioting of Aug. 23 and 24, particularly a Jewish demonstration on Aug. 15, followed by a Moslem procession the next day and a scuffle at a football match on Aug. 17, during which a Jewish boy was killed by an Arab. There were conflicts with the police, he said, connected with the lad's funeral procession on Aug. 21. He added that during the two days' rioting Jews had used bombs against the Arabs, while

the latter had employed old-fashioned battle-axes as well as modern German rifles against the Jews. Chief interest centered in the evidence of Mr. Luke, who admitted having given permission for a Jewish procession to the Walling Wall on Aug. 15. He had requested the Moslems to refrain from interfering, which they did. But the behavior of certain Zionists at the Wall had been such that the Arabs felt their forbearance had been abused and they consequently wanted to make a counter-demonstration. When he heard of it, Mr. Luke urged that it should not be held on the pavement of the Wall, but should be confined to the Mosque area. The Moslem Grand Mufti agreed but was unable to stop the demonstration.

Other witnesses described the bad effect of the existing laws on the Arab peasants, many of whom it was declared were now homeless wanderers, the Zionists having acquired the best land, especially in the plain of Esdraelon. Almost the final witness for the Arabs was the Grand Mufti, who was examined in his own home, owing to an ancient privilege, shared by the Jewish rabbis, exempting holders of his office from having to attend at any court of law. The Grand Mufti described his efforts to disperse the crowds during the riots and also produced a letter from Lord Balfour to King Hussein of the Hedjaz, dated 1915, in which the author of the declaration in favor of the Jewish National Home, thanked the Arabs for their help against the Turks and stated that the Lawrence-Mahon pledges for the independence of the Arabs would be fulfilled. The nonfulfillment of this pledge, the Grand Mufti declared, was one of the chief reasons for Arab dissatisfaction.

Britain Pushes Plan to Aid Employment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Labor Government announces substantial improvement in the inducements it offers to municipal and other local organizations to import labor from districts where industries have been shut down, leaving many men and women idle.

These inducements take the form of government grants toward the construction of works of public utility, on which labor from specified localities is to be employed. The system was started when the Conservatives were in office, and James H. Thomas, the Labor Minister, has recently issued circulars to persuade local groups to take advantage of it more fully. The response so far, however, has not been very large, owing to hesitation on the part of local enterprises to carry on their own unemployment problems by bringing in workers from outside. The new scheme is to render the arrangement more attractive. It increases the Government contribution toward the conditions laid down. This contribution may now amount to anything up to 41 per cent of the capital cost involved. This compares with 26 per cent, which has hitherto been the maximum.

American Line to Run Cargo Boats to India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—Shippers in India have recently been notified by Graham's Trading Company, the local agents of the Kerr Steamship Company of New York, that the Silver Line of vessels will inaugurate an express cargo service between Calcutta and the Pacific coast of America in the middle of next year. The service will be operated by 11 vessels, seven of which are now under construction. They will be of 9600 tons deadweight each, will have a guaranteed speed of 14½ knots, and will be equipped with Diesel engines.

The other four vessels, which have a speed of one knot less, are at present running on another route. All will have refrigerated space for the carriage of California fruits and return shipments of Indian fruits, a class of cargo in which considerable development is expected.

The voyage in either direction will be completed in 30 days. Sailings will be monthly and to give an intermediate service the present fortnightly sailings of the Silver Line vessels will be continued.

CANNED FISH TRADE LIVENS DENMARK PORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—This summer the Skaw has seen exceptional activity with the unparalleled catch of tunny fish, and a similar company has now been formed with a Norwegian expert at its head.

A new departure is about to be made, by adding sardine tinning on a large scale, the raw material coming from the Loftholm. This will assist the winter season, whereas tunny fish and mackerel will keep the company busy during the summer.

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Air Lines Link Colombia's Culture With That of World Without



Upper Left is a View of the Hangars at Barranquilla, Leading Commercial City of the State, Housing the Seaplanes That Fly Over the Highly Developed Air System of Colombia, the First System of its Kind in South America. The Main Existing Air Route of the State is indicated by the Black Lines on the Map, Which Latter Serves to Show the Position of Colombia in Relation to Central America and Neighboring States of South America. Upper Right are the Ornate Buildings of Medellin University. While Below May Be Seen Part of the San Carlos Palace, Once the Home of the Presidents of Colombia, Now the Headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CANAL AND AIR BRING WEALTH TO COLOMBIA

(Continued from Page 1)

transportation, establishing more than nine years ago a regular service between her principal Atlantic port and the capital of the Republic. Railways, also, were little developed until recent years, for the greater part of Colombia commerce moved over the Magdalena and Cauca Rivers and their tributaries. The topography of the country, for one thing, and the policy of intrusting the construction of railways to the departments (or provinces) rather than to the National Government, for another, have made railway development very slow in Colombia.

On the other hand, and due to that very lack of railways, Colombia has been especially interested in the development of airways. In this respect she leads all the Latin-American nations, having not only a regular mail and passenger air service between the coast and the capital but also lines connecting important cities of her Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and well-established international lines to Panama and Ecuador.

Colombia has one of the richest petroleum fields in the world, which alone would assure the prosperity of the Nation. American corporations hold the major part of the petroleum concessions, and the desire of certain elements of Colombian opinion to nationalize the petroleum deposits and cancel foreign concessions very recently occasioned a diplomatic conflict, about a year ago. Gold and silver were produced in large quantities during colonial times, and today Colombia holds first place in world production of platinum and emeralds.

The mining and sale of the latter being under government control. The United States takes first place, by large margins, in both the exports and imports of Colombia. Nearly all her imports—especially cotton piece goods, foodstuffs, iron and steel, chemicals, machinery, and paper—come from the United States and the latter, in exchange, takes nearly 80 per cent of the total agricultural and mineral production of Colombia. This interchange has created strong economic ties between the two nations, and has increased by the constant investing of American capital in Colombia, and by the loans contracted for during recent years from New York bankers.

AUSTRIA ACQUIRES ORCHID COLLECTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The Austrian State recently purchased from Camillo Castiglioni, the financier, his collection of orchids, which for the last five years has been housed in the houses of the Belvedere Palace in this city. This collection once belonged to Baron Goldschmidt-Rothschild of Frankfurt am Main, one of the greatest lovers of orchids, who sent his buyers also all parts of the world to bring back the rarest orchids, wherever they were to be found.

In this collection were many examples of interest only to botanists, valued much for their freak behavior as for their beauty. The whole collection contained 8000 specimens. Most of them had been bought by Castiglioni from a Berlin gardener, to whom Baron Rothschild's heirs sold them, for \$14,000.

Discovery of the Australian Murray River by Capt. Sturt in 1830 to Be Commemorated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Royal Geographical Society of South Australia is making preparations for the fitting celebration of the centenary in January next of the expedition led by Capt. Charles Sturt, who discovered the course of the Murray. Sturt, and his companions, made a wonderful boat journey from the mouth of the Murrumbidgee in New South Wales to the southern sea coast of South Australia, and back—a distance of 1700 miles was rowed by them.

The Geographical Society has asked the Postmaster-General to authorize a special stamp issue in commemoration of the centenary. It is considered that Sturt's feat was not only a contributing cause of the founding of South Australia, but

aided greatly the subsequent development of New South Wales and Victoria.

Already about 10 cairns, or obelisks, with suitable inscriptions, are being erected at various points along the Murray River, and the Government has prepared a description of Sturt's journey. The towns and villages along Sturt's route have taken up the commemoration of the centenary with enthusiasm, and not the least enthusiastic are the inhabitants of the aboriginal settlement at Point McLeay, on the great lakes in the southern part of South Australia, which Sturt and his party crossed. A special structure will be placed on the spot from which the intrepid explorer first saw the Murray mouth and the Southern Ocean.



GERMANY SHOWS HOW TO CONTROL ITS AERIAL RIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

German planes to cross the Polish corridor.

The British fliers, who had been operating a line to Cologne, were forced to change to planes meeting the requirements of the Nine Rules as applied to Germany. A subsequent agreement between the two powers, renewable every three months, permitted the British planes to cover the entire distance.

The French Franco-Rumanian Company (now the C. I. D. N. A.) at first disregarded Germany's ultimatum and continued its customary route across Germany to the Balkans. Germany forthwith proceeded to arrest the pilots and confiscate the planes whenever they were forced to land on German soil.

Germany Wins Its Point
So many confiscations and arrests were made that the French company finally laid out a new route across the Alps. The equipment account of the C. I. D. N. A. for Jan. 1, 1926, showed that the company owned 48 airplanes of the Spad 66 type, of which "12 are in Germany"—a reminder of this conflict.

The new route proved so unsatisfactory that the Council of Ambassadors modified the rules, and on May 7, 1926, an accord between Germany, France and Belgium was signed. This agreement still prohibits German military aviation, it removes the restrictions on commercial air transport and permits Germany to construct equipment "within the needs of the lines in service."

The French company then resumed its former route and established new lines to central Europe and Germany. The accredited aircraft of each country now have the right to cross the territory of and to use the landing facilities of the others. The list of European nonmember states, however, still includes Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Spain and Soviet Russia. The necessity of making special agreements among these nations and between them and the signatory powers tends to hinder the development of commercial air transport in Europe.

Great Britain, for instance, has made provisional air traffic agreements with Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland; Holland with Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Poland; Germany with France, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Sweden and Belgium. Austria and Czechoslovakia also have agreements.

United States Directly Affected
Since the French C. I. D. N. A. did not obtain a franchise for flight across Bulgarian territory, the French pilots were forced to swing out over the Black Sea in their route from Constantinople to Bucharest.

Though the United States is not an adherent of the International Air Convention of 1919, she is directly

affected by its provisions. Article V states that "No contracting state shall, except by a special and temporary authorization, permit the flight above its territory of an aircraft which does not possess the nationality of a contracting state."

Strictly speaking, therefore, United States planes have no right to fly over the soil of the signatories of this convention. The world and good-will fliers of the United States had to obtain special permits from all countries over the soil of which they planned to pass, a procedure involving much inconvenience and delay.

Article V was subsequently amended so as to permit the International Commission to allow the making of special agreements between contracting and noncontracting states. Canada, for instance, now permits American craft to enter Canada under specified conditions. Permission must be obtained direct from Canadian authorities.

Craft Must Be Airworthy

"The aircraft must be registered and passed as airworthy" and "the pilot must be duly licensed" by the aeronautics branch of the United States Department of Commerce, whose certificates are accepted by the Canadian authorities. The craft must "bear registration markings preceded by the letter 'N,'" which is the distinguishing mark assigned to the United States by the International Air Navigation Convention.

American planes may carry passengers "internationally but not between points in Canada." There are also regulations for customs procedure.

The provision permitting a state to forbid airplanes of another nationality to carry on domestic traffic within its borders is found in both the International and the Pan-American Conventions. United States laws also forbid a foreign company to carry on maritime traffic between two points in the United States. The Graf Zeppelin, for instance, was not permitted in San Francisco to take on new passengers for Lakehurst.

If the United States is to hold up her head in international aviation, she must ratify the International Air Convention as well as the Pan-American agreement. The Air Commerce Act of 1926 (Section 6c) places flying permits between the United States and other nations on a reciprocity basis, but the wording of this provision seems to force other countries to take the initiative.

BRITAIN TO ASSIST LIVE-STOCK CLUBS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A bill has been introduced in the British Parliament to help workers in country areas to rear such profitable animals as pigs and chickens.

The bill provides for state assistance for the formation of village clubs to procure live stock. It lays down that on application from any

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six registered parliamentary electors in any rural parish, the local council (village municipality) shall take proceedings to set up such a club. It also provides for state loans for the purchase of live stock. The bill has the backing of 10 Conservative members of Parliament headed by Col. Arthur Heneage.

Inquiry on Drinking in England Defended

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Royal Licensing Commission now investigating the drink traffic in England, which has been the subject of frequent newspaper comment since its recent appointment, was warmly defended by J. Robert Clynes, the Home Secretary, at a luncheon of the National Commercial Temperance League.

"The commission has been described as 'a strangely assorted crew,'" Mr. Clynes declared, "and in a sense that is so, but so is a cabinet of ministers of whichever party is in power. To say that it is very mixed is rather a tribute, particularly in a problem of this kind, because the commission must be a mirror of the personnel of the country. As to whether this commission will be loyal to its trust, I can only say that I have absolute confidence in it. I cannot think that anyone on the commission, being placed there in the name of the King, will stoop merely to the advancement of any narrow, selfish, trade or personal interest. I believe this commission will do its duty in the sense of taking into consideration the national well-being, looking back upon much that has been degrading in the history of liquor experience in this country and looking forward to that finer side of our nature toward which public opinion is tending."

Ban on Wine 'Tonics' in California Cities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—An ordinance making it illegal to sell, serve or give away wine "tonics" has been passed by the Los Angeles City Council and signed by John C. Porter, Mayor. It became effective 30 days after the Mayor signed it.

The Pomona City Council has passed an ordinance restricting sales of wine tonics and the City Council of Redlands has adopted what is said to be the most severe ordinance curtailing the sale of wine tonics in southern California.

Not only does the Redlands statute forbid "any tonic whether medicated or not, or any medicinal preparation containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume which is capable of being used as a beverage," but it bans any other preparation containing alcohol that can be consumed as a drink. This makes illegal the sale and possession of alcoholic lemon extract and such liquors. Even drug stores are prevented from dispensing wine tonics.

OIL REFINERS NEGLECT FUEL SUPPLY MARKET

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—None of the large oil refineries in the Chicago district is now supplying industrial fuel oil except on contracts, according to C. Y. Hinchey, executive manager of the Independent Oil Men of America.

Spot buyers who for years have depended upon these plants for their fuel have been forced to seek other sources of supply, it is said. The reason for this action, Mr. Hinchey says, is that it pays the refiners better to "crack" the fuel oil into gasoline than to sell it for fuel.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Tuesday and Wednesday were the following:

F. B. Lund, Jersey City, N. J.
R. F. Page, Cambridge, Mass.
R. S. Bailey, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Olive B. Batson, Saugus, Mass.
Reginald Sandbrook, Greenwich, N. Y.
L. W. Shaw, Detroit, Mich.
Lena M. Goodman, Decatur, Ill.

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ITALIAN COTTON INDUSTRY GROWS IN IMPORTANCE

Trade Employs About 260,000 Workers—Production in 1925, 600,000,000 Lire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Although the manufacture of cotton yarns and goods was introduced in Italy at comparatively recent times, the cotton industry ranks today second in importance in Italy, coming after the natural silk industry. The Italian cotton industry as a whole gives occupation to from 240,000 to 260,000 workers; it is equipped with 5,300,000 spindles, 850,000 twisting spindles, 150,000 power looms, from 20,000 to 25,000 hand looms and 160 printing machines. It has an annual output of some 1,300,000 quintals of yarn. The output of cotton textiles is roughly estimated at 1,650,000 quintals. The total value of the production was estimated in 1925 at some 6,000,000,000 lire.

The two principal centers of the industry are Lombardy with 2,600,000 spindles and 95,000 power looms and Piedmont with 1,500,000 spindles and 28,000 power looms, but large mills are also situated near Naples, Venice and Trieste. Italy is dependent on foreign sources of supply for the raw material of her cotton industry. Most of the raw cotton is imported from the United States; but in recent years there has been a tendency to increase purchases from other markets, notably from India and Egypt. A small quantity of cotton is grown in Sicily, and steps have been taken to introduce cotton growing on an extensive scale in Sardinia, in Italian Somaliland, Trans-Juba and Erythraea.

The Italian spinning industry reached its maximum point of activity during the period from June, 1925 to May, 1926, during which time the mills were operating at 98.5 per cent of capacity. The coefficient of activity on the week ending September 28, 1929 was 96.5 per cent.

The outlook for the cotton industry, while not exceedingly optimistic, is considerably better than it was a year ago. Consumption in the home market tends to increase and the export trade during the past months has been relatively satisfactory, although sales have been made at prices which allowed only a very narrow margin of profit. During the first nine months of 1929 imports of raw cotton totaled 325,540 tons, an increase of 16,344 tons over the corresponding period of 1928. For the same period export figures of cotton goods were 186,003 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons over the corresponding months of 1928.

In the art of dyeing, as in that of design, the Italian cotton industry displays great artistic taste and much skill in adapting itself to the requirements of its foreign customers.

ESTONIA INCREASES TUB BUTTER EXPORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TALLINN, Estonia.—The Agricultural Wholesale Society, Estonia, exported 119,518 tubs of butter, or 54.23 per cent of the total butter export of Estonia in 1928.

The annual turnover of the cooperative societies in 1925 was 16,623,640 crowns; in 1926 it was 20,386,090 crowns; in 1927, 20,955,198, and in 1928, 23,694,496. The figures for 1929 are expected to show an even greater increase owing to the vastly better harvest.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

An Ace of a Pal

By CARILYN STEVENS

JERRY'S sure to win," said Chuck loyally.

"I'm not so sure," answered Bob, dubiously. "Jerry was in Florida for three weeks with his mother this winter, during the best part of the season, too, and Gruff's an old hand at it. It was brought up on it. Mother rocked him to sleep on a ski, they say. He sure can jump."

"I know," protested Chuck, Jerry's roommate, "but Jerry's got everything he's got after the last two years. Captain of the football team, interstate champion basketball swimmer, star of the basketball team, first in the oratorical contest, and president of the senior class."

Chuck swelled his chest proudly as he recounted his friend's successes. He had always been too busy to make much of an effort to succeed himself. It was enough to shine in the reflected glory of his paragon.

"I hope Jerry does," assented Bob, heartily. "Good old Jerry—the whole school's for him to a man. Sure, but we'll miss him next year. It won't seem like the old academy without Jerry at the head of everything."

Gruff

"It's a shame Gruff had to come here Jerry's last year," continued Chuck. "He hasn't added much to anyone's happiness either. Never saw such a grouchy. Hunch! A decent word for anyone except that pup of his. Yes, and we'll have to put up with him another year, too. It's too bad he is only a junior!"

As the two boys talked they were walking over to the hills where the ski-jumping contest was to be held the following day. Jerry caught up with them.

"Hello, fellows," he called.

The whole school liked Jerry. He was everybody's friend.

"Going to win tomorrow?" Bob asked.

"Sure I am if I can. I'm not going to give up till I'm beaten," laughed Jerry good-naturedly.

"If Gruff wins, he'll go east for the interstate championship—and you've been working for this chance for two years, Jerry," said Bob affectionately.

"He won't win," declared Chuck. "He'd be a nice one to represent the old academy wouldn't he, sulking around without a pleasant word to say to anyone?"

"Say, you fellows oughtn't to be so hard on Gruff," broke in Jerry. "I'm going to beat him if I can. But I don't believe he's as grouchy as you down deep as he seems. Anyone who can love a dog as he does Gruff must have a heart of good in him. He's knocked around a lot. He said once he'd never had any women folks at all. It isn't so easy for a fellow to get along without a mother."

Jerry thought of his own precious mother, whom he loved dearly.

"That's just like you, sticking up for him," Chuck spoke admiringly to his hero. The other night at basketball practice some of us were speaking about you and he turned around and growled, 'Shut up.'"

can't you, always tooting Easton's saxophone. Nothing but Jerry everywhere. Makes me tired. I can't see what's so wonderful about him."

Jerry laughed. "Guess he was about right. You are rather a pinhead, Chuck, about turning on the hot air when it comes to your friends."

For months the boys at Allerton Academy had been practicing ski jumping every spare moment. Tomorrow the finals were to be held. The winner would go east the following week to the interstate undergraduate meet. There were a number of fine jumpers among the boys, but gradually it had simmered down to a contest between Gruff McClane and Jerry Easton.

It was Gruff's first year at the school. He had told some of the boys once in a rare burst of confidence that if he had anything to say about it it would be his last at any school. He resented school. He resented being under anyone's authority. He was always against law. Poor Gruff had a hard boyhood, brought up by a father and older brother, who were interested in nothing but their business.

Allerton Academy

Finally, as a last resort they had persuaded Gruff to try a year at Allerton Academy. It had a reputation for clean sports and the boy loved out-of-door life. The boys were considerably older than the average academy boy, too. Mr. Allerton, the principal, believed that many boys went to college too early. Another of his theories was that every boy should have some pet to love and care for. So provision was made in a near-by building for the housing of the miscellaneous collection of rabbits, chipmunks, monkeys, parrots, badgers, cats and dogs that the boys had collected. The only stipulation was that each boy must care for his own pet. This was probably the deciding feature that caused Gruff to consent to come, for nothing would have induced him to part with his shaggy airdale, Gruffy.

It was partly his devotion to Gruffy and partly his own sullen disposition that had caused his schoolmates to christen him "Gruff." The boy had given his principal many hours of anxious thought. There was something so promising about him. Yet he was always breaking rules and getting into serious trouble. Just now he was on probation. He had broken the rules three times about being out after hours. If it happened again he would be suspended for the rest of the term.

From the first he had taken a dislike to Jerry, who had made every effort to be friendly with him. It seemed as if everything always came so easily to Jerry that had always been denied to himself. As the weeks flew around his antagonism to the senior grew. He told himself that he despised everything that Jerry did and was. But deep down in his heart he would have loved to be just like him. Of this Gruff himself was unconscious for boylike he spent little time in reflection. At any rate, in the coming contest he felt that at last it was his chance to out-Jerry Jerry. He had lived all his life in a hill!

Jerry thought of his own precious mother, whom he loved dearly.

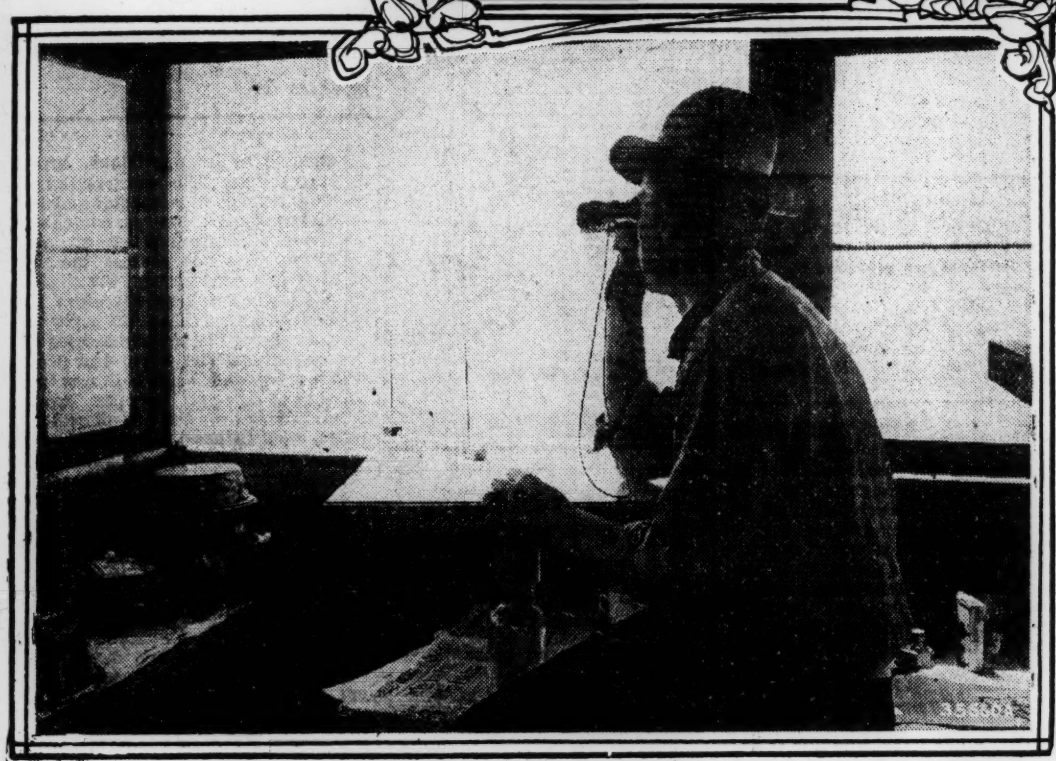
"That's just like you, sticking up for him," Chuck spoke admiringly to his hero. The other night at basketball practice some of us were speaking about you and he turned around and growled, 'Shut up.'"

country where ski jumping was common sport. Besides, he was heavier built, too, than Jerry, an advantage in this sport. One hundred and seventy was a possible jump for him—not bad for an academy boy not yet in college.

But things didn't come as easily to Jerry as Gruff thought. Those who watched him day after day on the hills, practicing the timing of the jump, or in the tank, working hour after hour to perfect the difficult coordination of the Australian crawl, knew that Jerry worked for his laurels. On the other hand, he was a southern boy, who had never had on a pair of skis till he came to Allerton Academy.

Jerry wanted to win. If he did he would have a chance to bring home the silver cup to his school—the last opportunity he would ever have. Gruff would still have the following year to try for it. So many things thus entered into the contest that the following day promised to be an epoch-making one, not only for Allerton Academy, but in the lives of the two boys as well.

(To be continued)



Upper Right—Forest Rangers on Fire Patrol Duty, Cabinet National Forest, Montana. Lower Left—Forest Fire Lookout, Martine Peak Station, Tahoe National Forest, California. This Man's Entire Duty is to Watch for Signs of Forest Smoke.

Guardians of Our Great Forest Reserve

Part I

If you want to know the time, Ask a policeman.

If you want to know anything, Ask a ranger.

For all of the branches of Uncle Sam's service, there is none, perhaps, that calls for more varied and expert knowledge, as well as ability to use it, than that of the Forest Ranger.

Properly used, the term "ranger" applies only to the manager or guardian of a district within the Forest Reserve. These districts may cover several hundred square miles of wild, densely-timbered, roadless mountain country. Dim and rugged trails, barely wide enough for a pack horse with a load, are the only thoroughfares, and even these are sometimes few and far between.

The ranger's headquarters usually consist of a rude two- or three-room cabin built of logs or rough boards with perhaps a "bunk-house" or sleeping shack for the men, near-by and a few outhouses for tools, saddlery, workshops and the like. It is located at a point near the middle of the district and is equipped with a telephone switchboard and a large map of the entire reserve.

The Lookout Man

The forest telephone line connects with the nearest settlement outside and the "lookout" cabins within the

district. These "lookouts" are one-room cabins perched on the summits of the highest peaks in the surrounding country and a "lookout man" is posted in each during the fire season, which lasts usually from June to September.

The district ranger must be a man of action as well as of words. On his shoulders rests the entire responsibility for the detection and control of fires within his district. Under his direction works his crew of lookout men, patrolmen and smoke-chasers. In cases where the fire has become well advanced he is often compelled to obtain fire-fighters from outside and equip them for service.

A Ranger's Duties

And this is not all. In addition to these duties he must be able to build trails, telephone lines, cabins and bridges; know how to pack and take care of himself and horses in regions remote from settlements and supplies. He must know something of surveying, estimating and scaling timber, lumbering, etc. He must be familiar with range and grazing problems as many thousands of sheep and cattle are ranged in the national forests each year. Add to this at least some experience as a miner, a farmer, a bookkeeper and a policeman and you have some idea of the ideal forest ranger's make-up.

In the great forest belts of the United States much of the ranger's time is devoted to the fire control problem. He must know his district as a pilot knows dangerous waters—each trail, creek, meadow, burn, lake, peak, slide and slough, and be able to decide quickly where his fire camps shall be made in order to give his crew ready access to the scene of operation and yet keep his supplies safe from the flames. As it is almost impossible to pack in horses in addition to tools and supplies, he must choose a camp site where there is grass or other forage for the animals.

His knowledge of the country and woodcraft must serve him at all times. Recently, while riding the outskirts of a fire, a ranger found himself trapped between two crushing lines of flame. But his intimate knowledge of the locality and his presence of mind enabled him to seek refuge in a deep ravine, where he and his steed stood shoulder-deep in a mountain stream until the blaze had swept safely over them.

Hardships and Compensation

So, taken all in all, the Forest Ranger's life is anything but an easy one. By the time he is promoted from the ranks, however, to his present position, he has become inured to hardship. He knows what it means to find himself far from headquarters or camp when darkness overtakes him; to make a quick "shake-down" out of a few fir boughs, with only the starlit heavens for a roof; to gather a few dry sticks for a fire and prepare a humble meal that your citizen would scorn, sometimes in the wettest kind of weather; to "hobble" his horse lest it stray too far from "camp," or stake it out on a long rope if feed is plentiful; to pillow his head on a saddle and dream of rose-covered cottages, flower-silk, mountresses and downy comforters, good things to eat and loved ones' caresses; to wake up only to face

another day's grind over difficult trails.

But, like all arduous callings, this too has its compensations. The glo-

Jack and Jill From Poland



Two Little Neighbors in Far Away Poland Have Their Picture Taken Together.

A Thought for the New Year

"If you could spend tomorrow exactly as you liked, how would you spend it?"

To this question an English writer gave the following fine answer:

"Tomorrow I would awake beneath a sky of cloudless blue. And, could I thus arrange the weather to my liking, I should, presumably, possess magic powers, and would accordingly spend the day in traversing invisibly the length and breadth of England."

"Wherever I found a dog that lived on a chain I would set him free, and wherever a wild bird in a cage I would fling open the door."

"I would search the woods for steel traps and reduce all such abominations to ruins."

"No fox should be dug up out of his hole and no stag driven into the sea."

"In cities the starving cats should be fed, and the dog turned adrift on the streets should find a home."

"Could I, if but for 24 hours, bring such as this to God's dumb and helpless creatures, to my little brethren of fur and feather, I should count the day well spent."

What a Ship Drinks

Two men, clad in overalls, stand by a hydrant on the quayside. A signal from the deck of the near-by liner and the men bend to the hydrant. A twist of their hands and the water supply is cut off. The hose is disconnected, for the liner's wants have been supplied. She has just taken in the best part of 2000 tons of water.

She is a 12,000 tonner, and each of the six boilers carries 60 tons of water. Each boiler loses about 20 tons on a day's steaming, and this has to be made good. So an extra 300 tons of fresh water has to be carried to feed the boilers. Thus for the boilers alone the ship needs 660 tons of water.

In addition to this, there is the ballast—530 tons of sea water. This varies, for as the liner rides herself of fresh water, stores and coal, her ballast has to be increased.

Finally, there are 550 tons of water for the crew and passengers' needs. The liner is well equipped here. There is water for cooking and for the laundries—and it is all fresh. Almost 60 tons of fresh water is consumed every day.

Yes, this 12,000-ton liner carries nearly 1800 tons of water. All this water is kept in tanks in the double bottom of the ship. These tanks are cleaned out every run, and are always spotlessly clean. Even the water stored in the lifeboats is changed before every passage out.

The Mail Bag

Morpeth, Northumberland, England

Dear Editor:

I have just finished reading the Monitor and I am writing to tell you how much I appreciate it. I read almost the whole paper, but I always keep the Mail Bag until the last, because I like it best.

I am writing from our cottage, which is in one of the most beautiful parts of Northumberland. The cottage itself is over 200 years old, and stands in the middle of a field. Behind it is a belt of pine woods, and these stretch right down on the left to a lake with a wee island in the middle of it. On the right of the cottage is the Lynn hill, from which our home takes its name. The hill, in its turn, is named after a pretty pink flower, with foliage resembling that of the heather, which grows here about September. Some people call this plant heather, and the real heather linn, but this is quite wrong.

I go to a high school in Newcastle-on-Tyne. The coal of Newcastle is so well known that I have never yet met a stranger to the town who expected to see anything but trucks and carts laden with coal. They are quite surprised to learn that Newcastle can boast one of the few remaining natural parks in the north of England.

This is Jesmond Dene. Through the whole park a stream runs, and about the middle of the park, there is a miniature waterfall. The waters of the stream turn, or used to turn, for it is long since too old to work the wheel of a mill. The school children of Newcastle do not, I am afraid, appreciate the Dene as much as they would if there were not so many essays given on the subject!

But now I come to the real purpose of my letter. I should like someone to correspond with me—a girl of about 14, which is my own age—from any part of the world, if she can speak or write English or French. I am interested in stamps, and, strange as it may sound, my own language, on its literary side, for I am not very fond of English grammar. I play hockey and netball, but swimming is my favorite recreation.

A merry Christmas to all Mail Baggers.

Inez S.

(With school teachers please send notice—Ed.)

(Translated from the Spanish)

Montevideo, Uruguay

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter for the Mail Bag, and I could not do less but write it in view of my sympathies toward the Monitor, this daily international newspaper, which binds the hearts together.

To all readers of the Mail Bag I wish to write about the region I live in. Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, is a modern metropolis of 500,000 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the Rio de la Plata and opposite to Buenos Aires, which is the capital of Argentina.

Montevideo, called the "Athens of South America," is a city for tourists for its climate, its beautiful location and other advantages all contribute to make it famous.

I am a Chilean of 19 years of age, and have been living for three years in this beautiful city, where I came to live with my family. I read with great interest always the Mail Bag, the Editorials, news, the Home Forum Page, etc., but I really find all the Monitor interesting and instructive.

I have some stamps that I should be glad to send to a friend who would be interested in them.

Finally, I should be glad to enter into correspondence with some boy friends of the Mail Bag in the United States, especially New York, Chicago, Boston, etc., and also in England, Germany and Japan. Any letter would be gladly received and answered. I wonder if I shall receive also some from friends who are radio fans. I hope so.

With good wishes to the Editor and the Mail Bag and its friends,

Albert A.

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

Every time I read the Mail Bag it seems as if I just must write. It is such a wonderful instrument for promoting friendliness among the young generation. I'm going to tell you about an event that took place here a little while ago. Our new Municipal Block was opened. That included a splendid new City Hall and a bank. There was a parade, and bands came from Trenton, Pennsylvania, and New York. There were floats, and afterward the Mayor spoke. Everyone turned out, and we all had a splendid time. Barbara W.

Winthrop, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I am writing, as hundreds of other boys and girls have done, to tell you how much I enjoy and appreciate your paper. One day in our history class everyone brought newspapers, and do you know that we all decided that the Monitor was the best?

I have made a few Mail Bag friends, and you can't realize how much pleasure it gives me to be able to write letters to other girls. I would love to have girls from any country write to me. If anyone is interested in exchanging something they are collecting for different kinds of rock and semiprecious stones, would they please write me, as I am very interested in geology. One of my teachers has supplied me with a few pieces for my collection; among them are petrified wood, shell fossil and some green copper crystal.

I am a sophomore, and almost 16. I love all sports, arts and reading.

Priscilla G.

Meriden, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I am 17 years of age and have been a member of the Christian Science Sunday School for over 10 years but have never written to the Mail Bag before. I would be very pleased to correspond with boys of my age from foreign countries. I have a friend who would translate letters from boys in European countries who could not, perhaps, write their entire letters in English. I am much interested in aviation, and like to read.

I graduated from high school in June and I cannot begin to tell you how much the Monitor was to me, especially in my English class.

One good thing about the articles

in the Monitor is that they can be depended upon and do not exaggerate. The older I get the more I learn to appreciate this splendid newspaper.

John K.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Do you suppose that some girl in Europe would care to correspond with someone in California who speaks French, loves to read, and who is quite willing to tell all she can about her lovely state? I will answer all letters received.

This summer, I went to Catalina Island, and it certainly was a lovely trip. It is a two-hour trip on the ocean each way. I think the things I most enjoyed were the flying fish and the bay at night with the boat's lights shining on the water. I do hope that someone will write to me. I am 13.

(It seems quite possible that such a girl may be found. Elean.—Ed.)

Cheshire, England

Dear Editor:

I am very interested in the Mail Bag and the Children's and Young Folks' pages of the Monitor. I should like to correspond with someone of my own age. I am nearly 14 and belong to a troop of Boy Scouts. I collect foreign coins and stamps, but only a few of my friends do so.

Runcorn is noted for its tanning, but near our home is a haulage contractor business which takes materials to other towns. Sometimes I go with them. The Jamboise was held in this country but I could not go to it as I was camping at another place.

Archie C.

New York, New York

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I like to read the Monitor very much, especially the Young Folks' Page, the Home Forum, and Daily Features. My hobby is stamp collecting and I would like to exchange stamps with any Mail Baggers. I am also very fond of sports, reading and nature. I have recently read the book "Jewel" by Clara Louise Burnham, and enjoyed it very much.

We have a pair of canary birds who have three blue eggs with brown speckles on them. It is very amusing to observe the habits of these birds. I take care of them myself. Every morning I give them fresh drinking water and food, also fresh bath water. A few times a week, I clean their cage and frequently I give them a piece of lettuce. They like this delicacy immensely and are always delighted when they see it in their cage.

I would be delighted to hear from girls near my own age (14) anywhere in the world. There are many places of interest one may visit in this city. Among them are the Aquarium, the Museum of Natural History, and the Museum of Art. Another thing I enjoy very much is to take a walk through Central Park and feed peanuts, etc., to the pigeons and squirrels.

Veria B.

(Please send us your last name, Veria.—Ed.)

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for printing my last letter and for forwarding all the letters it brought me. I am very thankful to the Monitor and I love to read it. The part I like best is the Mail Bag. I have made friends all over the world and I find them all very interesting. I am 14 years old, and I should love to correspond with girls all over the world.

Long Beach is the fourth largest city in California. It has many new and large buildings and beautiful parks. Most people come to Long Beach for the coliseum. A new pier called the Horse Shoe Pier is being built, also a new auditorium. Catalina Island also is growing more popular. The New Casino is very wonderful and so are the golf links and the Bird Park. There are many more interesting facts about California that I should be glad to tell anyone who would care to correspond with me.

Maurice B.

Boys

The following would like to receive letters:

Yoshio Y. (16), Tokyo, Japan.

Glen D. (17), Los Angeles, Calif.—Boys interested in mountain climbing.

Edward Y. (19), Blackpool, Lancs, England.

Kurt A. (20), Berlin, Germany.

Rita W. (12), Britain, Conn.—Postage to the Fiji Islands is five cents.

Rita—Ed.

Barbara C. (13), Newport, R. I.

Betty P. (14), Philadelphia, Pa.—Studying Swedish.

Ruth S. (15), Cleveland, Ohio—From girls living in the Western States.

Margaret (16), Polaris, Ohio.

Luella T. (20), Roscoe, Calif.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be enclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals a penny.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

TESSIE

Children will enjoy this book of intimate sketches of a dog's life, written by the irrepressible "Tessie" with beautiful illustrations of Tessie and her friends.

2200 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

LAURA M. AGASSIZ

172 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Current Events

Christmastide for Washington's Girl Reserves

THE Girl Reserves in Washington have been having a busy and delightful time this Christmastide converting old toys into new, so that hundreds of presents may go out to boys and girls who have little to expect at the holiday season.

A workshop was established in a large room at the top of the Y. W. C. A. building and here the girls have worked with paint and glue, knives and scissors, needle and thread, since the beginning of November.

Some gave from their own store of possessions, others collected discarded toys from the homes of Washington, still others visited department stores and came back laden with broken and damaged toys. But it is wonderful what patient work and ingenuity can do and the 2200 gifts which were exhibited at the Y. W. C. A. headquarters before distribution were trim and beautiful and destined to delight the hearts of hundreds of boys and girls.

Byrd Becomes Rear Admiral

On Dec. 21 Commander Richard E. Byrd, who so recently accomplished his great flight to the South Pole, became a Rear Admiral and the news was sent thousands of miles over the radio to the headquarters of the explorer far away in the Antarctic.

Haiti Once More

The Republic of Haiti (occupying the western one-third of the island of Haiti) has again, as often in its history, been the scene of strife. A short time ago there was a clash between the United States Marines and the natives, and Brig-Gen. John H. Russell, High Commissioner to Haiti, declared martial law.

The trouble began when some native students in a teacher-training school went on strike. They had been paid to go to school and when their pay was reduced they refused to attend. The strike spread, involving peasants and workers, mobs gathered and finally there was a clash with the Marines.

It was in 1915 that the United States intervened in Haiti in order to establish a strong government there. At that time it was feared that if they did not do this some European nation might intervene. A treaty between the United States and Haiti arranged that American officials should not act as "advisers" to the Government of the Republic, and because Marine officers and the few American civilians who live in Haiti hold "key" positions, the United States now largely controls the finances, the collection of tariff duties and the training of the native police there.

It is agreed that this "American occupation" has brought order to Haiti, that roads have been built and that a start has been made in educating the natives. At the same time

it is charged against the United States that it has not given Haiti a democratic form of government. The President is not elected by the people and Haitians insist that he is simply a "tool" of the United States. Americans themselves are divided on the subject. Some think that the Marines should be withdrawn and that their places should be taken by civilians. Others argue that the Marines are necessary to maintain order.

President Hoover is anxious to get at the facts and that is the reason why he has sent a special message to Congress asking for power to appoint a commission for the immediate investigation of conditions in Haiti.

Dienna Boy's Wonderful Feat

A 16-year-old student from a secondary school in Vienna, Alfons Steidl, has just given a remarkable one-man performance of the first part of Goethe's "Faust," which lasts three hours, and in which he took all the roles in turn, adapting the voice and intonation, etc., to the different characters. The prompter was not needed at all, so perfect was the performance. The boy is the son of a judge.

Dial a While Puzzle

If the Inner Circle is Turned a Certain Number of Spaces, the Letters in the Two Spaces Will

THE HOME FORUM

Window Outlook

CONCERNING my window outlook, I was reminded last week, when my office window remained unopened for a morning, that the wealth which is now mine will soon be mine no more, at least, for that brief season which is called winter. Though the warmth of the sun today might almost persuade one that summer cannot pass, I know full well that winter cannot now be long delayed. Then, when the wind blows keen and cold my window may be opened, but not so much that I can secure an outlook on the out-of-doors. Through the winter season an unsought privacy is mine. Because it is not for me to say that my window space shall not be filled with leaded glass I find that there is a strict limitation with regard to the application of Herbert's lines:

A man that looks on glass,
On it may stay his eye;
Or if he pleaseth through it pass,
And then the Heaven espy."

With a window such as mine it cannot be done. Winter closes for me my window outlook. Even as I say this I am conscious that there must be those who, if they saw my window prospect, would think that I have not much to lose. I know that it is prosaic enough. It offers nothing approaching magnificence. It is the commonplace view which one gets from almost any ground-floor window (apart from those on Main Street) in any western city. A few gardens, having served their season in providing vegetables, are now running to weeds. The contingent houses bank in the view. I have seen too much of the world to say that I can ever come to love this prospect. Enough for me that I can learn to like it. I remember Thoreau and take courage.

It has never been mine, except twice, to live so that my window outlook gave me full satisfaction. And Connecticut claims both of these exceptions. One of these outlooks gave me a view of the curved seashore such as I have thought the Bay of Naples must be like; the other was among the hills of Cornwall. Yet this last was not so good but what I could not resist. I found the hill where, with my study built upon a little knoll, I would have a window outlook that would be all I could ask for. And then I moved. I had to give thought to work as well as to windows. In following my profession I had foreclosed on my window prospect. I remember—but why recount the memories of window prospects which opened out on what Tennyson has called "lovely" streets, what Havelock Ellis calls "mean" streets. I have worked near grimy windows having such an outlook. And I would forget them save for the remembrance that many have still to work with a window outlook beside which the one I now have becomes beautiful. And, remembering that my aim must be wider than the thought of my own comfort, I realize that though my present window outlook may be prosaic, it is not so poor but what, in Lancashire

phrase, "it could be worse." The quiet trees through which the wind makes music on occasion, birds passing to and fro with swift intent to secure the day's food ere the day is done, Butterflies flitting in more leisurely mood, and, the intermittent drone of a passing car along the street which is near at hand but not too near, all add their quota of wealth to the worth of my open window.

And indeed the outlook from my window is not so poor but what, if I were asked to define a window, I could easily improve upon the definition given usually in the dictionary. As I tried to evaluate the rich reward of an open window I thought to give it added emphasis by referring to my dictionary. My quest brought no reward. For the makers of dictionaries a window is "an opening in the wall or roof of a building . . . for the admission of light, or of light and air." Remembering some of the window outlooks of some of my friends who work in office or mill I see now where some builders and architects got their notions about the placing of windows. They thought of them only with reference to light and air, and not with reference to outlook.

Do you remember the window outlook of "Ik Marvel"? A generation ago his "Wet Days at Edgewood" had a passing fame. For our theme they have a present worth. He begins that book as follows: "It is raining; and being indoors, I look out from my library window across a quiet country road." What he sees beyond that quiet country road he describes at too great length for me here to quote, but he warns his readers that "I may return to the outside picture over and over again." Since I have read his description of his window outlook I can share his enthusiasm. It is a view such as Hamilton Wright Mabie must have had before him when he wrote his now forgotten work on "My Study Fire." Ever the open fire has for competitor the window outlook. He would sing the praises of "inglenook and hearthstone." But when he looks through the window (as I cannot do through mine in winter time) the prospect pleases so that, though it be not wise to open the window he opens the door and then writes: "On a certain day, when I looked out of the study window this morning, and saw the wide stretch of country to the distant hills covered with drifting snow . . . I knew what Emerson meant when he wrote that line about the 'tumultuous privacy of storm.'" And the dictionary says that a window is "for the admission of light and air." That is what I call defining a word with regard to intake but with regard to outlook. For some the chief worth of a window has to do with its outlook. Take that lonely woman out on the Montana prairie whose window opened on a landscape which ran a road whereon very few ever passed. She had a "had loneliness for bread" the window's chief importance was its outlook. When Mabie wrote the chapter of the book whose opening sentence I have just quoted he gave it the title: "The Bliss of Solitude." But when you are out on the lonesome prairie the worth of a window outlook lies in keeping one from having too much of that sort of bliss.

Very different is the viewpoint from one's window is that which Peterson mentions with regard to the window outlook of Havelock Ellis when he and Arthur Symonds were living in rooms at Fountain Court. "Fifty yards off Fleet Street, they could sit by the window, listening to the fountain, and imagine they were in Granada." And you know how it went with Cowper because he happened one day to be seated at the window. "An elderly gentleman was looking out of his window in a village street in the summer of 1781 when he saw two ladies go into a draper's shop opposite." Out of that episode the window tells its story. "A young man, I recall that, with Lady Austen, I recall that, with our own 'O. S.' once told in a charming way what might be seen and heard from a London window in the days when Hall wrote his 'Chronicle of England.'"

To work near an open window is to keep authentic touch with the present. Fancy cannot bear us so far away but what a glance can re-instate us in the present. On the other hand, there are moments when the open window becomes the servant, or rather the avenue to that which is "more than India." Lifting our eyes from book or theme we rest them on the outlook. Yet we see not that the mood the state of mind, the "light that never was, on sea or land." This is the ultimate outlook from my window.

Titian in the Casa Grande

At this time Titian abandoned his old studio on the Grand Canal, and occupied a new house in the rural north-eastern part of the city, a region of pure air and of white lawns, marshes, and gardens. It was a tenement in the Casa Grande, which had been erected in 1527, and was occupied by several families. The gardens were laid out along the Lagune, over whose long levels the island of Murano was seen, with the Venetian hills beyond, and far away in the north the state of Venice, Antenor, rising over the Vale of Cadore. Here, away from the noise of the city, and in view of his native Alps, the great master found a sweet and congenial home. The Casa Grande is still standing in a remote quarter of Venice, but has been whitewashed and modernized, and shut out from the view of the Lagune by recent buildings. It was formerly much visited by art-pilgrims, but was greatly remodelled in 1863, when the famous old tree in its garden, which dated from Titian's time, was cut down.

Among the students who labored here under Titian's direction were Bortone, Palma Giovane, Bonifazio, Morotto, the elder Bassano, the three brothers Schwarz from Germany, and the Fleming Calcar. The engravers Cornelius Cort and Domenico delle Greche were added to this company, and dwelt in the house. From "Titian," by M. F. SWETSER.

For a Day's End

When we glance backward on the stream
Of troubled waters, we shall see
Bright reaches rippling, gleam on gleam,
And sinister turned silvery.

And do we ask of time to say
Why darkness shines resplendent so
She answers: trouble has a way
Of catching light, no calm hours know.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

A Tehuantepec Dinner Party

The next day in Tehuantepec. On the street a tall, heavy figure. The dress is Mexican but the determined stride is not the languorous glide of the native. The features are browned by the sun, but the set grimness about the eyes and the corners of the mouth are nothing if not Nordic. I have not seen his like in a long time, but there is no mistaking his nationality. Every movement bears the hard gritty stamp of the country north of the Rio Grande. We meet, hesitate, eye each other suspiciously, and speak as "paisanos," fellow countrymen. His Western accent is incredible, dreamlike, in this soft, melting atmosphere. His face relaxes and he permits himself to laugh. The laugh improves him, dissolving the artificial grimness out of his face. Though he is a man of some forty years, he became suddenly boyish and pleasant-spoken. After some fencing, he accepts me and invites me to his home for dinner. I accept.

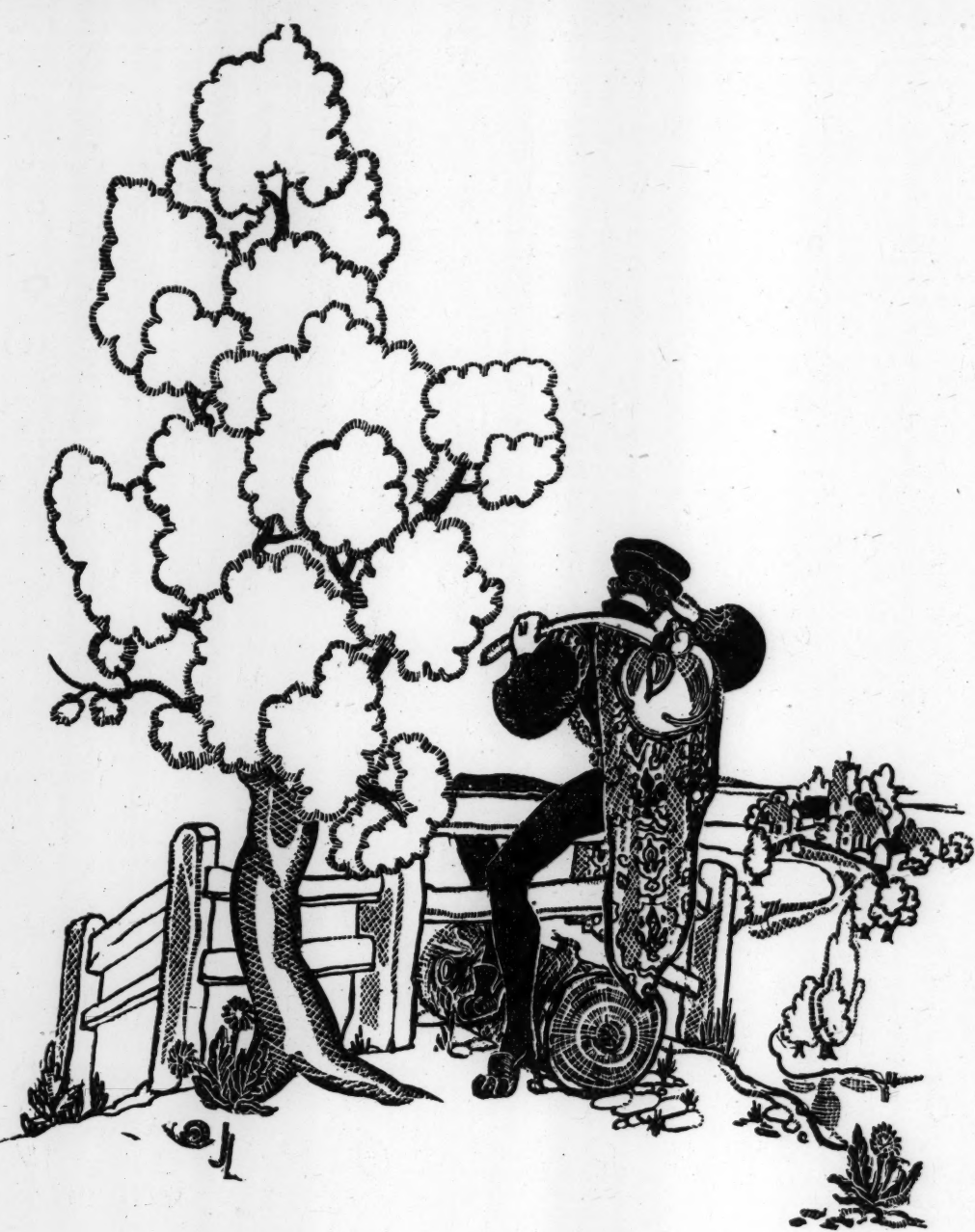
His house is high-ceilinged, cool and tiled, its Hispano-Mexican character fighting with North American fixtures and plumbing. Odors from massed flowers give secret battle to the prim whatnot on which they rest.

His wife is a Tehuana woman. On her soft-slipped feet she glides in gracefully and curls herself up in a corner like a panther on a limb. She is poised and gracious in her manner. The five children come in, three dainty girls, plant and a little timid, the two boys tousel and riotous. We get down on the floor and play with giant beetles which the boys have brought in. The father shouts with laughter at their antics. The mother adds to the entertainment by showing me the Tehuana festival costume, with its wide white stiffly starched Elizabethan ruff worn around the face in church but in the street dropped so as to hang fluttering from the back. She shows her collection of twenty-five huipils, made in rainbow colors and embroidered with rows of gold thread. Such huipils are scarce now, having been driven out by machine-made garments, and the women no longer care to spend the many hours necessary for the proper starching of the white ruffs. Dinner is served in the patio and we are all very merry. PHILLIPS RUSSELL, in "Red Tiger."

Plato's Academy

At forty, his other journeys were over and he settled down in Athens to found a school of philosophy which, under the name of the Academy, existed in fact or imagination for nine centuries, until, as our books say, on the authority of the Greek historian Malalas, the school was closed by an edict of Justinian in A. D. 529. In our sources the Academy is a gymnasium, a garden, a school, a sect, and a literary convention. A man like Cicero would have one of his own. Since Plato's day, the name has adorned many different human institutions, groups of learned men, museums of art, theaters, music halls, and schools for the young. There is an academic tradition. The "groves of Academe" is a symbol. Symbol, tradition, institution, and legend have so played into one another's hands that the imagination is sorely tried when it tries to picture with confidence the kind of school Plato founded and the manner of life and teaching that there prevailed. We get no help from sources immediately contemporaneous with Plato. There is some notice, once even in Plato's writings, of a place which bore the name, but it is not the place of a school. It is commended in the "Clouds" of Aristophanes as a better place for a young man to go than to the "thinkery" of Socrates. "Going down to the Academy you will run races with a sober fellow of your own age, crowned with a chaplet of reed, smelling of chambray, freedom from politics, and the leaves of the lime, happy in springtime when the plane tree whispers to the elm." Bodily excellence is promised from such exercise in such a place. Xenophon tells us of troops quartered there. Aristotle does not mention it. It seems to have been leveled to the ground once or twice by the first century. Yet the "University of Athens," as it was once happily called, makes its claim upon our belief for nine centuries of almost uninterrupted continuance from master to master with a growing patrimony and reputation. It is firmly established in the Platonic tradition, Plutarch, Cicero, Diogenes Laertius, and others write familiarly about it, surprising us with the much that admirers of Plato knew compared with the little his contemporaries say and the little explorers have discovered.

Yet faith in the academic tradition is something that no scholar would like to renounce. That need not be asked of him. . . . Plato may or may not have held school in the Academy for well-nigh the last forty years. . . . We may never know. He has held school in the Academy ever since for many of his disciples. This may be of more consequence than anything he himself ever taught by word of mouth to eager students. And remembering it may be of considerable consequence in an interpretation of what he has to say in his books. . . . FREDERICK J. E. WOODBRIDGE, in "The Son of Apollo."



Mr. Wm. Shackspere: Hys Birthplace. From a Drawing by Janet Lucy Laing.

THE way by road to Stratford-upon-Avon lies through some of the prettiest parts of England's midlands; with Oxford, Windsor Castle and Eton to see in passing; then through Henley-on-Thames. Past all these places young Will Shakespeare, then only twenty-two years old, made his way on his first journey to London. Begging a ride here and there perhaps, to help him on his way, he skirted these same woods and trod these lanes, entered and left these villages whose oldest cottages now standing were here when he went by. He trudged along them with that glorious wealth of plays and sonnets surging in his consciousness and (who knows how insistently?) already demanding expression. Now indeed one can fancy that his wonderful destiny—to live for all time through his genius—than that, stage-struck by seeing strolling players, he felt urged to go to London Town to become an actor!

In Stratford-upon-Avon where there are so many things of Shakespearean interest to be seen, the longing to imagine something of the actual Will Shakespeare is, nevertheless, not easily satisfied. For the birthplace in the town, the Grammar School where he received his "Latin and Greek," and the Parish Church, to say nothing of Anne Hathaway's house some distance out of the town at Shottery, all are so overlaid with caretakers, tourists, postcards and mementoes, that the imagination falters. Then—passing down some little side street, a gloriously bright patch of golden, sunlit, "cut-and-come-again" catches the eye where the shadowy pewter-lit living room of a house whose doors stand open from street to garden. Now indeed one can fancy that there has been no slow pageant of years, and we stand at the beginning of that procession of scenes that the memory has to retrace to bring one to the living day of Will Shakespeare. Will might have stood on this step and looked in amazement at the golden daisies glowing through the cool gloom of this friendly doorway, as he passed the time of day with the wench who once scrubbed the floor or whitened the spotless step!

At the Shakespeare Memorial Theater one can learn much of the man through his plays than all the history and houses can tell, can become acquainted with his beauty of thought, wit, and knowledge of character and nature. Here the Stratford-upon-Avon Festival Company plays: here every character reveals itself. The very torch that every actor seems to hold is one of a chain that extends unbroken, from the day when it was lit by Shakespeare on the stage of the Globe Theater. Here is the puzzled, subtle Hamlet, with wistful Ophelia; and Juliet, like a flower that opens too rapidly in a sun too fierce. The myriad lesser people in the plays surround the central figures in a pattern, at once so intricate and so true to pattern that each succeeding generation has found in it something more of beauty, ever some fresh aspect of universal romance or humor.

The Coral Reef

The sun beneath the sea, mysterious dawn,
Illumes the dusky coral forests keep.
Where mingled thrive in Ocean valleys deep
The quickened flora and the growing spawn.
Seaweed, anemone and moss have drawn,
With hues they gathered in their saline sleep,
A purple robe of rich design to sweep
The madrepore's variegated lawn.
With scales more lustrous than the enamel's gleam
Across the coral branches in the sun
A stately fish glides indolently bold:
Then swift his fin strikes flaming from below
And makes across the unrippled surface run
Tremors of pearl, of emerald and gold.

—JOSE-MARIA DE HEREDIA, in "The Tropics, With Other Sonnets."
Translated by JOHN MYERS O'HARA and JOHN HERVEY.

Der menschlichen Knechtschaft ein Ende machen

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES GIBT ein Verlangen, das wohl alle Menschen hegen. Obgleich dieses Verlangen verschiedene Formen annimmt und sich auf verschiedene Art und weise durch entgegen gesetzte Verfahren auswirkt, ist doch sein Ziel dasselbe, nämlich der menschlichen Knechtschaft ein Ende zu machen.

Weil die Sterblichen vom Stoff Befreiung erwarten, tragen sie das Joch der Knechtschaft. Der Glaube an den Stoff führt nur zu Knechtschaft, nie zu Freiheit; denn der Stoff kann nicht geben, was er nicht hat. Dennoch hat die Voraussage der Schlinge: „Ihr werdet sein wie Gott“ diese Täuschung in sich getragen und durch alle Zeiten hindurch Knechtschaft und Unterdrückung gebracht.

Die biblische Geschichte berichtet über viele Erdenpilger und schildert ihre Kämpfe und Antefehungen, ihre Fehlschläge oder ihre Siege. Wenn sich die Menschen auf Gott verlassen, waren sie immer siegreich. Doch nicht alle setzten wie David ihre Zuversicht auf Gottes Macht. Weil David früher in Zeiten der Not Gott vertraut hatte, daß Er ihn erretten werde, konnte er sagen: „Der Herr, der mich von dem Löwen und Bären errettet hat, der wird mich auch erretten von diesem Philister“. Da der Streit des Herrn war, war es für David belanglos, wie groß oder in welcher Form der Feind erschien; denn kein irdischer Ort oder Umstand konnte auf die Macht der Wahrheit einwirken. Gott ist allmächtig: Er ist zu allen Zeiten derselbe große Gott. Dieses Wissen, das David hatte, vernichtete die Scheitern des Rieses Goliath und befreite das Heer Israels von dem Joch der Knechtschaft der Furcht.

Goliath von Gath lebt nicht mehr auf Erden; aber es gibt andere Scheitern, weltliche Annahmen, die mit Furcht, Krankheit, Zwietracht, Mangel großtun; und diese scheinen zuweilen so herausfordernd zu sein wie Goliath. Auch sie fordern das Denken heraus und stellen ihre Heere von Einfüsterungen auf. Aber diejenigen, die hervortreten und für Gott zeugen, werden heute wie damals Sieger sein.

Einer Frau unserer Zeit, Mary Baker Eddy, trat ein Goliath entgegen, der sich unheilbaren körperlichen Zustand nannte. Aber sie war nicht verzagt! In der Erkenntnis, daß die Kraft Gottes unwiderstehlich ist, daß Gott nie weniger als Gott sein kann, und im Vertrauen auf Ihn war auch sie siegreich. Da „Gott die Person nicht ansieht“, wußte sie, daß alle von menschlicher Knechtschaft

Ending Human Bondage

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is a desire which is cherished by all mankind. Although this desire assumes different forms, and works in various ways and sometimes through opposite methods, yet its purpose is the same,—to end human bondage.

Because they look to matter for release, mortals bear the yoke of bondage. Belief in matter results only in bondage, never in freedom; for matter cannot give what it does not possess. Yet the prediction of the serpent, "Ye shall be as gods," has carried this deception and brought bondage and oppression down through the centuries.

Biblical history contains the records of many pilgrims, depicting their struggles and trials, their failures or their victories. Always when men trusted in God, victory appeared. Not all of them, however, were as confident of God's power as was David. Because he had trusted God to deliver him in previous times of need, he was able to say, "The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the paw of the bear, he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine." Since the battle was the Lord's, it made no difference to David in what size or form the enemy appeared, for neither material place nor circumstance could have any effect on the power of Truth. God is omnipotent; He is the same great God at all times. Knowing this, as David did, destroyed the seeming power of the giant, Goliath, and loosed the men of Israel from bondage to fear.

Goliath of Gath no longer treads the earth, but there are other seeming giants,—material beliefs making their boasts of fear, disease, discord, lack; and these sometimes seem to be as defiant as was Goliath. They too challenge thought and array their armies of suggestions. But today, as then, those who go forth bearing witness to God will be the victors.

One in our day, Mary Baker Eddy, faced a Goliath calling down the incurable physical condition. But she was not dismayed! Realizing that the power of God is not subject to change,

that God can never be less than God, and trusting Him, she too was victorious. Since "God is no respecter of persons," she knew that freedom from human bondage is possible to all, and searched the Bible until she found an answer to the hope within her. First proving these truths by demonstration, she then gave to the world her great gift, Christian Science.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 226): "The voice of God in behalf of the African slave was still echoing in our land, when the voice of the herald of this new crusade sounded the keynote of universal freedom, asking a fuller acknowledgment of the rights of man as a Son of God, demanding that the fetters of sin, sickness, and death be stricken from the human mind, and that its freedom be won, not through human warfare, not with bayonet and blood, but through Christ's divine Science."

Paul said to the Galatians, "Stand fast therefore in the liberty where-with Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." He had learned that the yoke of bondage was fastened on by material beliefs alone, and that this yoke was no part of man in God's likeness. The birthright of spiritual man is dominion, not subjection; freedom, not bondage.

It may not always be easy to face the giants of false belief. The testimony of the material senses would crowd in and overwhelm thought; material education would flout its so-called laws; the universal belief in disease and age would interfere with one's rightful freedom. It is not easy to face these apparent giants if one believes that he is fighting alone. To forget to leave the battle with God means to go down before fear of evil, as did all who had faced Goliath before David's encounter with him. But when it is seen that God is omnipotent, and that He is the only real power; that God's law is supreme; that man is spiritual, not material;—this means that, however big the giant of material belief may seem to be, thought spiritually equipped is assured of victory in every trial of faith.

Seeing Color

Once on a December evening the clouds were in three distinct layers of colour, each moving independently, blown by a different wind. First came ebony; beyond that, moving more slowly, a long, straight cloud of geranium; above that again, a soft stratum of brown; and through one tremulous gash in all three shone the kingfisher-blue sky. Low in the west, safe and far from the tempestuous masses, stood Hesperus; around him, ivory and crocus palaced the blue, and just above the distant hills lay a line of green.—MARY WHEAT, in "The Spring of Joy."

Boston's Great Organ

"We will build an organ vast.
It shall sound a noble blast,
And wear a stately form."

In the early spring of 1863, a quaint Dutch vessel, resembling a relic of a past century, slowly sailed into the harbor of Boston. Its antique appearance attracted much attention; but it awakened greater interest among the leading musicians of the city, when it was announced that it had been chartered in Germany to put on a display of the Rhine with the long-expected Great Organ for the Music Hall, which had occupied so many years in its construction by the famous old organ-maker of Ludwigsburg.

"A builder foremost in his art,
Who held his work dear unto his heart."

With the organ came the son of the builder, with half a dozen workmen, who were employed six months in putting it in position. Being on familiar terms with the members of the committee, I had access to the Hall during this time, and had the rare privilege of watching the progress of this great work as it slowly grew into its proportions. When the pipes were put in, I held the keys for many hours during the regulation and tuning, and became intimately acquainted with the details and peculiarities of this instrument. How well I remember the patience required in regulating the large thirty-two foot pedal pipes, and in trying to discover their nodal points in different parts of the Hall.

This grand instrument was for a number of years the musical pride of Boston. It was begun in 1857, and was built in Wurttemberg in Bavaria, at an expense of fifty thousand dollars when completed in its position. At that time it contained the most modern improvements known to the art. It had four manuals, thirty pedal keys, and ninety-six draw-stops, besides twelve composition pedals, and a grand crescendo movement.

The case was a noble specimen of musical architecture. That portion of the instrument was built in the United States, and was made of black walnut, with large front pipes of burnished metal; and stood about sixty-five feet high, with a width of fifty feet. The lower parts of the case below the impost was decorated with elaborate carvings in bas-relief of groupings of musical instruments surrounded with gilded inscriptions of the names of the classic composers; while the clusters of heavy diapys pipes were supported by caryatides and graining mythological figures, and at the top, above the pipes, were numerous symbolical statues.

Behind the organist's seat gravely stood the bronze statue of Beethoven, while above the gable, over the manuals was appropriately placed the bust of Bach. The general effect was of the most imposing character, and an inspiration to the artistic sense. From "The Organist's Retrospect: An Autobiography of Ernest Onslow, Mus. D." by WILLIAM HORATIO CLARKE.

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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FERROUS IRON DEVELOPS IN STOCK PRICES

Steel Leads Utilities—Coppers, Motors and Shipments Rise—Money Stiffens

CORRESPONDENT. NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The holiday, those who did anything in the share market today favored the buying side and the Christmas rally was carried further in quiet trading. The market began with unusual dullness, but gathered momentum, following on the rise, so that by the closing of the last hour the volume had reached a total of Tuesday, beginning 2,000,000 shares by 2:10.

Opening prices were irregularly higher, and before long the upward trend was established. It was interrupted for a while early in the afternoon, about the time money rates stiffened, but was resumed in the late trading. Closing quotations were not the best, as they rarely are, but the large majority of stocks were up substantially.

Bonds were narrow without important price change. Commodity markets moved up with stocks. Cotton rose on short covering, and wheat advanced nearly a cent to the extensive advance on last Tuesday.

Steel Leads Upward Trend
In stocks steel continued to sound the keynote. Opening early Tuesday's closing figures the price slightly but consistently moved upward. Sharp gains were followed by such as General Electric, American Can, Johns-Manville, Case, Brooklyn Union Gas, Columbia Carbon, Eastman Kodak, Coca Cola, American Water Works, Allied Chemical, Foreign Power, Standard Gas and other stocks which have been depressed recently.

The best advances in the group ranged from 5 to 10 points. In the late trading General Motors found large buyers, and the motor group showed general strength. American International found the bear with its dividend announcement, and its rise helped other copper stocks.

In the lower-priced regions good gains were made by Columbia Graphophone, Commercial Solvents, United Gas Improvement, and others. Montgomery Ward was active and higher on the encouraging statement of the president of the company.

Public utilities generally were buoyant, both on the board and on the curb. Electric Bond & Share setting the pace on the latter exchange. Railroad shares continued to be a dominant point. However, prices for the most part were firm in spite of unfavorable earnings statements for the last month.

Money Market Hardens
Under a combination of local and foreign influences the call money rate of 5 1/2 per cent hardened to 6 per cent. The call money rate has since Nov. 24, Bank window dressing here, preparations for corporation interest and dividend payments at the end of the year, the weekly adjustment of position at the Reserve bank by member banks, and foreign withdrawals of funds for window dressing, and year-end settlements made for firmer money. A still higher rate before the end of the year would not be surprising.

Indications of heavy withdrawals from the money market for foreign accounts were confirmed by the action of the principal foreign banks. More important than the advances recorded in sterling, francs and Swiss currencies were the large weekly spot quotations as compared with futures.

The old equilibrium doubtless will be re-established. The call money rate of 6 per cent, however, is the usual year-end phenomena. At the same time it is reported that about \$10,000,000 in call money is being sent to Paris, and the consistent strength in French francs over the last week tends to confirm them.

Railroad Earnings
The drop in earnings of the railroads for November, as compared with a year ago, becomes more pronounced as additional reports come in. The 25th earnings report for the month shows total net income of \$25,945,000, compared with \$33,989,000 in the like month of last year, a decrease of 21 per cent.

The sharp decline in car loadings last month made it virtually certain that a substantial decline in earnings would be shown, and a further decrease is anticipated for December. However, the railroad shares, with the exception of a handful of high-priced issues, did not sell up much while the highly favorable reports of the early months were coming to hand, and therefore not much reflection is to be expected on the basis of current statements.

According to commission house market letters, the short interest is now larger than it has been in a long time. Unquestionably shorts have been doing a good deal of covering, and covering from time to time has been the mainspring of the rallies.

President Everitt's forecast for 1930 to that of President Farrell of the Steel Corporation, published two days ago, both see 1930 as the year next year should not be a good, average year in trade. President Everitt thinks the early part of 1930 will be the best for the steel industry.

CHICAGO BOARD
Wheat: Open High Low Close
Dec. 1.31 1.32 1.31 1.32
March 1.31 1.32 1.31 1.32

Corn: Open High Low Close
Dec. 92 91 91 91
March 92 91 91 91

Wheat: Open High Low Close
Dec. 1.31 1.32 1.31 1.32
March 1.31 1.32 1.31 1.32

Kansas Wheat: Open High Low Close
Dec. 1.31 1.32 1.31 1.32
March 1.31 1.32 1.31 1.32

COMMONWEALTH & SOUTHERN
Reports for the 12 months ended Nov. 30 net income of \$23,355,266 after taxes, interest, subsidiary charges and depreciation, compared with \$18,186,600 in the preceding 12 months. Consolidated net profit for 12 months ended Nov. 30 is equal to 7 cents a share on 31,201,286 shares outstanding at end of period, compared with 6 cents a share in 1928 and 5 cents a share in 1927.

FORD BUYING STRIP STEEL
Reports from the Youngstown steel district state that the Ford Motor Company is buying more steel than it has in many months. The Ford Motor Company is buying more steel than it has in many months.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

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PRODUCTION OF
FORD MOTOR CO.
FLUCTUATINGNovember Output Is Estimated
Around 110,000 Units
—Opinions Vary

NEW YORK—Although the Ford Motor Co. has not issued its production figure for November, trade estimates place it around 110,000 units, compared with 115,000 produced by all other manufacturers.

This indicates Ford production for the first time this year was less than that of the corresponding month of 1928.

It also indicates Ford's output represented close to 50 per cent of production of the industry, and emphasizes the increasing percentage Ford has obtained during the last half of 1929.

Current estimate on production compares with Ford's reported total production of 174,433 in October and is slightly more than half the record month's output of 265,834 in August.

Other manufacturers' output showed a decline from 217,651 in October. While Ford figures have fluctuated sharply the last five months, production of other manufacturers has shown a steady decline. Their November total was only 35 per cent of the July total of 521,245.

Reduced Percentage Total

During the last five months output of the motor industry has been 2,679,490 units, with Ford's output of 550,927 units 49.3 per cent of the total.

In the first six months of the year, output of the industry was 3,417,761 units, of which Ford accounted for 1,070,070, or 31.3 per cent.

In the following table, total production divided between Ford and other producers during the last five months is shown:

	Ford	Other	Total
July	517,853	196,505	714,358
August	512,589	205,834	718,423
September	505,239	205,834	711,073
October	294,534	177,483	472,017
November	225,000	110,000	335,000

The Ford Motor Company will close the current year with production of around 2,000,000 units, or 1,200,000 units greater than in 1928. This gain alone is greater than the total increase to be shown by the motor industry in its record performance of the current year, since automobile production for Ford alone is estimated at close to 5,700,000 units, compared with 4,594,293 units last year, a gain of between 1,000,000 and 1,100,000 units.

The comeback of Ford has proved the feature of the current year's motor market and, on recent performance, Ford alone has the great uncertainty in the 1930 market.

Predictions now are heard that Ford will take 50 per cent of next year's output in the industry. With indications that the industry as a whole will produce fewer cars next year, this would mean a sharp contraction of the market for other producers. In the 1929 year Ford's proportion is around 35 per cent.

Conflicting Forecasts

However, forecasts of a higher percentage of the 1930 output for Ford do not find unanimous support among observers of the trends in the industry, notwithstanding that the current Ford performance lends some substance to the predictions.

In such quarters it is argued that the chief stimulus to the Ford business this year has been a deferred replacement demand in the lower price field which followed the Ford suspension of production in 1928.

There are indications that practically all of this demand has been met, and that the Ford volume in 1930 will depend largely upon a normal replacement and new car demand.

It is considered probable, therefore, that a more normal competitive relation between Ford and other producers will exist during the year, and that recent months and prospects are Ford's percentage of the business for the year as a whole will not exceed that shown during the current year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1929	1928
Nov gross	\$7,895,496	\$9,241,226
Net op inc	2,600,023	2,500,000
11 mos gross	\$9,814,321	\$9,704,397
Net op inc	2,984,407	2,306,129

UNION PACIFIC

	1929	1928
Nov gross	\$17,842,141	\$18,732,834
Net op inc	5,947,423	4,539,887
11 mos gross	\$20,864,128	\$21,198,788
Net op inc	4,249,653	4,061,269

LEHIGH VALLEY

	1929	1928
Nov gross	\$2,244,294	\$2,521,000
Net op inc	819,150	1,367,993
11 mos gross	\$6,146,377	\$6,306,341
Net op inc	1,134,488	1,162,082

WABASH

	1929	1928
Nov gross	\$5,581,651	\$5,107,005
Net op inc	657,046	877,753
11 mos gross	\$22,614,113	\$21,044,113
Net op inc	\$2,121,198	\$1,034,327

ANN ARBOR

	1929	1928
Nov gross	\$496,581	\$516,916
Net op inc	75,882	120,234
11 mos gross	\$4,024	\$4,400
Net op inc	\$5,789,779	\$5,440,000

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

	1929	1928
Nov gross	\$1,417,942	\$1,792,401
Net op inc	\$1,127,738	\$1,051,125
11 mos gross	\$20,222,448	\$19,328,528
Net op inc	\$4,955,927	\$4,652,114

WESTERN MARYLAND

	1929	1928
Nov gross	\$1,659,910	\$1,617,016
Net op inc	\$58,929	\$69,534
11 mos gross	\$17,419,596	\$17,111,531
Net op inc	\$5,653,323	\$5,054,989

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec 25 Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	\$1.44 1/2	\$1.45 1/2
Corn, 2 yellow	1.07 1/2	1.04 1/2
Oats, 2 white	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2
Flour	6.50	6.00
Beef, family	28.00	28.50
Pork	10.00	10.50
Lard	10.00	10.50
Cotton, mid-up	17.00	17.00
Zinc	22.00	22.00
Iron	22.00	22.00
Rubber	1.00	1.00
Copper	1.00	1.00
Tin	1.00	1.00
Sugar	1.00	1.00
Print	1.00	1.00

RAILROAD EARNINGS TEND

NEW YORK—Following are reports for November so far made public, indicating that the expected year-end earnings for the industry are expected to be at or near a record.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)				
	High	Low		
Allegany 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Western Maryland 5 1/2	77 1/2
Allis Chalmers deb 5 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Western Pac 5 1/2	94 1/2
Am Gas 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Western Union 5 1/2	99 1/2
Am Ice 5 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Western Union 5 1/2	99 1/2
Am Smelting 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Wheeling Steel 5 1/2	102 1/2
Am Sugar Refining 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	White Eagle Oil 5 1/2	100 1/2
Am T & T 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	White Sulphur 5 1/2	100 1/2
Am T & T 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Winch R Arms 5 1/2	100 1/2
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NEW YORK—There is an unusually wide spread between book value and the market price of the common stock of the National Enameling & Stamping Company.

Book value is nearly \$17, compared with a market price of around \$26. Per-share equity in net quick assets, figured on the basis of the balance sheet June 30, is \$31.84, or nearly \$6 above the market price.

The company holds real estate which has been under negotiation for sale for some months and has an appraisal value of more than \$2,000,000.

Disposal of this property at a figure even as low as \$1,000,000 would add more than \$6 a share to net quick equity of the company.

The year 1929 will be the second full year of operations of the National Enameling & Stamping Company since its separation from the Granite City Steel property, and a marked gain in earnings available for the common will be shown over 1928.

For the first six months \$164,886 net was earned, or about \$1.05 each on the outstanding 155,978 common shares.

Second Half Profit

It had been estimated earlier that earnings for the second half might run as high as \$2 a share, but current indications are they will fall short of that figure.

For the 12 months net should exceed \$400,000. All the latter will be available for the common, as there is no debt approved by the board.

Upturn in earnings the second half is the result of betterment of trade conditions, brought about partly through reduction of sales.

Commission last spring. The price and competitive situation has been improved, and results are showing in earnings.

Sales of the company's "Safe-matic" gasoline stoves have been growing, the stove is the only one of its type approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Operations have been centralized during the year, and other steps taken to reduce costs, with the result that there has been a gain in net without any marked increase in sales volume.

For the year the company's net should be only slightly in excess of 1928.

Good Fiscal Position

Comparison of current earnings with years prior to 1928 have little significance, as earnings of Granite City Steel were formerly included in consolidated income accounts. When this property was disposed of, total assets of Enameling dropped from \$30,209,638 to \$18,885,132.

However, Enameling was able to retire its preferred with the proceeds and eliminate annual dividend charges of \$700,000; funded debt was also done away with.

National Enameling pays \$2 annually on the common, and dividend requirements for this year will be covered by the cash on hand.

The company's fiscal position is good, with working capital \$4,965,120. Year 30, and ratio of current assets to current liabilities 9.8.

Enameling has sold as high as 62 1/2 and as low as 25 1/2 on the stock exchange this year, the dividend yield at current price of 25 is about 4.7 per cent.

Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; American Telephone & Telegraph gains 3 points.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments firm.

Curb: Firm; Standard Power & Light up 1/2.

Foreign: Firm; Standard Power & Light up 1/2.

Exchange: Steady; French franc at another new high.

Commodities: Higher; spot house and sugar steady; Chicago support.

Wheat: Firm; firm cash markets.

Corn: Steady; smaller Argentine export.

Butter: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Irregular.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Current quotations of foreign exchange compared with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Prev
London	153.75	153.75
Paris	100.00	100.00
Brussels	100.00	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00
Bombay	100.00	100.00
Buenos Aires	100.00	100.00
Calcutta	100.00	100.00
Canton	100.00	100.00
Cebu	100.00	100.00
Hankow	100.00	100.00
Harbin	100.00	100.00
Hongkong	100.00	100.00
Kobe	100.00	100.00
Manila	100.00	100.00
Peking	100.00	100.00
Rangoon	100.00	100.00
Shanghai	100.00	100.00
Singapore	100.00	100.00
Tientsin	100.00	100.00
Yokohama	100.00	100.00

NEW HAVEN'S SURPLUS UP

New Haven Railroad reports of November surplus after charges, taxes, and preferred dividends of \$2,000,000 compared to balance after similar charges of \$1,000,000 in 1928.

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ENAMELING'S
BOSTON STOCKS

Low		ASSETS VALUE		Closing Prices	
95%	90%	Sales	High	15	Last
95%	90%	25 Aero Ind.	15	15	15
95%	90%	300 Am & Conv	17	16 1/2	17
95%	90%	100 Am. Pneu.	5	5	5
95%	90%	700 Am. Pneu.	22 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2
95%	90%	325 Am T & T	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
95%	90%	300 Am Equip.	14 1/2	14 1/2	15
95%	90%	400 Am Equip.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
95%	90%	125 Andes Pet.	50	50	50
95%	90%	415 Ariz. Comm.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
95%	90%	1065 Av Sec N E	4	4	4
95%	90%	10 Big Hart	80	80	80
95%	90%	375 Bos El	66	65 1/2	65 1/2
95%	90%	35 Bos El	1 p 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
95%	90%	100			

NEW YORK—There is an unusually wide spread between book value and the market price of the common stock of the National Enameling & Stamping Company.

Book value is nearly \$17, compared with a market price of around \$26. Per-share equity in net quick assets, figured on the basis of the balance sheet June 30, is \$31.84, or nearly \$6 above the market price.

The company holds real estate which has been under negotiation for sale for some months and has an appraisal value of more than \$2,000,000.

Disposal of this property at a figure even as low as \$1,000,000 would add more than \$6 a share to net quick equity of the company.

The year 1929 will be the second full year of operations of the National Enameling & Stamping Company since its separation from the Granite City Steel property, and a marked gain in earnings available for the common will be shown over 1928.

For the first six months \$164,886 net was earned, or about \$1.05 each on the outstanding 155,978 common shares.

Second Half Profit

It had been estimated earlier that earnings for the second half might run as high as \$2 a share, but current indications are they will fall short of that figure.

For the 12 months net should exceed \$400,000. All the latter will be available for the common, as there is no debt approved by the board.

Upturn in earnings the second half is the result of betterment of trade conditions, brought about partly through reduction of sales.

Commission last spring. The price and competitive situation has been improved, and results are showing in earnings.

Sales of the company's "Safe-matic" gasoline stoves have been growing, the stove is the only one of its type approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Operations have been centralized during the year, and other steps taken to reduce costs, with the result that there has been a gain in net without any marked increase in sales volume.

For the year the company's net should be only slightly in excess of 1928.

Good Fiscal Position

Comparison of current earnings with years prior to 1928 have little significance, as earnings of Granite City Steel were formerly included in consolidated income accounts. When this property was disposed of, total assets of Enameling dropped from \$30,209,638 to \$18,885,132.

However, Enameling was able to retire its preferred with the proceeds and eliminate annual dividend charges of \$700,000; funded debt was also done away with.

National Enameling pays \$2 annually on the common, and dividend requirements for this year will be covered by the cash on hand.

The company's fiscal position is good, with working capital \$4,965,120. Year 30, and ratio of current assets to current liabilities 9.8.

Enameling has sold as high as 62 1/2 and as low as 25 1/2 on the stock exchange this year, the dividend yield at current price of 25 is about 4.7 per cent.

Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; American Telephone & Telegraph gains 3 points.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments firm.

Curb: Firm; Standard Power & Light up 1/2.

Foreign: Firm; Standard Power & Light up 1/2.

Exchange: Steady; French franc at another new high.

Commodities: Higher; spot house and sugar steady; Chicago support.

Wheat: Firm; firm cash markets.

Corn: Steady; smaller Argentine export.

Butter: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Irregular.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Current quotations of foreign exchange compared with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Prev
London	153.75	153.75
Paris	100.00	100.00
Brussels	100.00	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00
Bombay	100.00	100.00
Buenos Aires	100.00	100.00
Calcutta	100.00	100.00
Canton	100.00	100.00
Cebu	100.00	100.00
Hankow	100.00	100.00
Harbin	100.00	100.00
Hongkong	100.00	100.00
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BOSTON STOCKS

25 Aero Ind	15	15	15
300 Am & Con	15	15	15
100 Am Pneu	15	15	15
700 Am Pneu	15	15	15
325 Am T & T	15	15	15
300 Am Equip	15	15	15
400 Am Equip	15	15	15
125 Am Equip	15	15	15
125 Am Equip	15	15	15
415 Am Equip	15	15	15

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: ETHAN ALLEN.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth century.

Why famous: An American soldier, one of the most colorful figures of early Revolutionary history. Probably born in Connecticut, his parents were farmers of good English stock. As a boy he was eager for knowledge, yet had opportunity for little education. Enthusiastically embracing the cause of Vermont in the territorial dispute which raged between that State, New Hampshire and New York, he organized that band of men known as "Green Mountain Boys," who later transferred their allegiance to the cause of American independence.

The famous incident of Fort Mifflin followed close upon the heels of Concord and Lexington. Upon the expedition against this fort in northern New York State, on the route to Canada, Allen shared his command with Benedict Arnold. Their surprise attack was overwhelmingly successful, scarcely any resistance being made to Allen's demand for surrender. In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress. Very soon the Americans were in complete control of Lake Champlain and its shores. When in Canada, seeking to win Canadians over to the American cause, Colonel Allen was taken prisoner and held for some time. When his exchange was at last effected, not only did he recover his command, but Congress made him a lieutenant-colonel in the Continental Army.

So much more pitiful, then, those later developments which put Allen in the light of a traitor to the American cause. The fact of the matter seems to be that in his zeal he put himself right in public esteem, declining a command which was offered him in Shay's Rebellion and actually informing on his own brother, who was a Tory. He ended his days on his farm near Burlington—a man intensely conceited and passionate, whose ill-considered deeds too often rendered fruitless his dauntless bravery.

A Word a Day

Generic

To understand this word we must examine the term "genus" (from the Latin *genus*, "race"), which is used to designate a category or classification ranking between "family" and "species." For instance, horses, donkeys, burros, and zebras are "species" which are comprised in the "genus" Equus, which in turn is a branch of the animal "family." There are, of course, many "genera" (plural form of "genus") in the animal, mineral, and vegetable "families," and each "genus" ordinarily has a number of "species."

"Generic" then, pertains to a "genus"; that is, pertains to or is appropriate to things of the same general kind, or to a class of related things; it refers to natural groups rather than individuals, and for this reason, which is the basis of "specific" (an extension of "species").

Gen-er-ic is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled jener-ik, first e as in event, second e as in end, i as in it.

"Pluses" is the generic term applied to our funny friends of the sea.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What provision is being made for bicyclists in Berlin?—20

World's Great Capitals.....20

What South American country leads in the development of aviation?—News Section.....20

Who was the organizer of the "Green Mountain Boys"?—20

One Minute Biographies.....20

For what purposes does an ocean liner carry many tons of fresh water?—Young Folks' Page.....20

In what emergency has humanity recently overruled diplomacy?—Editorial Page.....20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: While we are personally opposed to the atrocious contraction of "Xmas," it is in one respect highly indicative. "X" marks the spot where the pocketbook was.

Arkansas Gazette: Commander Byrd has picked out about the only Solid South a good Democrat can find.

Atlanta Constitution: Experience is about the only thing in this world you cannot buy on the easy-payment plan.

A Quotation for Today

CULTURE is the ability to recognize the best in others.—MATTHEW ARNOLD

The Children's Corner

Keziah Ann's Christmas Party

TEDDY M. was a great thinker and a great reader. Often he might be found stretched full length on the bed, one foot kicked high above his back, his nose buried in a book. Teddy M. was in fact what is called an om-ni-v-o-r-us reader, that is, he would read any book that he could get his paws on, and one day a delicious bear book was left near him, "Winnie-the-Pooh," and from that day Teddy M. was no longer Teddy but Pooh.

He told Penelope the story of Pooh and Piglet and Christopher Robin, Penelope the beautiful china doll with the lovely braids, and she in turn told her raggedy friend, Keziah Ann. For weeks the bears and dolls of that nursery lived in that story and thought of little else—acting out its scenes the moment



Teddy Bear Would Read Any Book That He Could Get His Paws on.

Their little mistresses left them alone. Teddy M. found his impersonation easy for he enjoyed eating as well as Pooh did, and daily on his mistress's return he was found caught in some too snug spot, truly a "Wedged Bear in Great Tightness." The Bear-across-the-Hall was Piglet, for like Piglet he liked to be tucked into pockets, especially when his mistress went to the corner for ice cream.

Of course Priskie-the-Once-White-Bear was Rabbit because he had so many "friends and relations," small cubby bears of every size and description, one of whom liked to be called Pooh Jr., although the others all voted him Baby Roo, because he was forever turning somersaults and calling out, "Look at me turning." Penelope had to be Kangas and Helen was Owl because she knew how to blink her eyes. Sofa-Dorothy was Eeyore because she was as delighted over having been newly re-stuffed as Eeyore was over the restoration of his tail. And Keziah Ann was why of course—Christopher Robin, for she had the same comforting selfishness. They all liked to slip their chubby hands or furry paws into her soft pudgy ones.

One day Pooh read to the end of her story and finding that Christopher Robin gave a party he quickly communicated that fact to Keziah Ann. From that day Keziah Ann determined to give a party, too, a Christmas party, not just for Pooh but for them all. Her nimble cotton fingers flew, swiftly making gifts for each one and finally she was ready.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



A dandy big rubber bone!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Worth Recognized

Winipeg, Man. COMING to Canada 41 years ago to make a new start, Samuel Larcombe of Birtle has accomplished a great deal in better grain growing and in producing entirely new varieties of wheat. For his successful efforts in this direction he has been rewarded with prizes, silver cups and various awards.

It remained, however, for his neighbors and many friends throughout Canada to show their appreciation of his character and the service he has done, not only to his immediate community, but to the entire wheat-growing section of western Canada. Recently, on a beautiful autumn afternoon, before a cozy new farmhouse, newly furnished, a gathering of several hundred of his friends and admirers took place. The house had been built to replace one burned some months ago, and was the gift of his friends to Mr. Larcombe.

The list of those present included not only his own neighbors from as far as 25 miles away, but the heads of provincial and city governments and representatives of business firms and associations wishing to take part in this splendid recognition of good work done.

In presenting Mr. Larcombe with a key to the house, the Minister of Education, E. A. Hoey, said: "I feel that the greatest event that comes in life is the consciousness that one has made life more worth while, and that this contribution has won the recognition of one's fellow men. Samuel Larcombe is entitled to receive this."

The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, James D. McGregor, himself an outstanding figure in the field of agriculture and thoroughbred stock-raising, in referring to Mr. Larcombe's work, expressed the hope that this recognition would be an incentive to boys and girls to remain on the farm and bring about a genuine spirit of co-operation and understanding between city and country which this occasion exemplified.

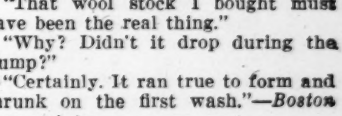
Odds and Ends

Prussian Language
The old Prussian language was spoken in East Prussia until a little over 200 years ago. It had no connection with German, but belonged like modern Lithuanian and Latvian to the Baltic languages. A glossary of the beginning of the fifteenth century and three catechisms, including Luther's smaller catechism of 1541 are, however, the only literary remains of this ancient speech.

Longest Pipe Line
Plans for laying one of the longest oil pipe lines in the world are now under way. The line will be from the Caspian Sea direct to Moscow, a distance of 1700 kilometers. The cost of the project is estimated to be 80,000,000 rubles.

The Turkish Language
The Turkish language is on the decline. Some 24,000,000 use it today as compared to 30,000,000 a century ago.

In Lighter Vein



The man who looked after his wife's interests.

Genuine Article
"That wool stock I bought must have been the real thing."
"Why? Didn't it drop during the slump?"
"Certainly. It ran true to form and shrank on the first wash."—Boston Transcript.

The Increase
"So you met Alice today."
"Yes; I hadn't seen her for 10 years."
"Has she kept her girlish figure?"
"Kept it? She's doubled it!"—Army and Navy Journal.

In a Rut
"Why is it you wish to leave after being in this position for over 30 years?"
"I suppose, sir, because I've always been careful about not getting into a rut."

The Filling Station Attendant
"What's your business?"
"Serving the I. W. W."
"Really?"
"Yes—the motorist who is seeking information, Wind, and Water."

Trying to Break In
Mrs. Mosquito: "Where is your daughter?"
Mrs. Housefly: "She just went to the front door for a screen test."—Copper's Weekly.

Just a Reminder
Junior: "Mamma, is there anything about the house that you want me to do?"
Mamma (aside): "Well! well! Is Christmas that close?"

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

ROCHESTER

(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The MacDonald Pledge Stands

A LITTLE more than two months have elapsed since Ramsay MacDonald bade farewell to the United States, having, in collaboration with Herbert Hoover, rendered conspicuous service to the cause of peace. His personal prestige and the prestige of his Government stood high, and many of his fellow countrymen who had regarded his advent to office with misgiving, spoke loudly in his praise. There seemed little reason to doubt he had the power—as he certainly had the purpose—to carry out as head of the Labor Government the undertakings upon which he and President Hoover had agreed.

But in the brief period that has intervened there have been great changes. The hold of the Labor Government has already been seriously threatened. Both Conservatives and Liberals were genuinely desirous of giving it a fair opportunity. But both were deeply disturbed when it embarked on the measure for unemployment insurance benefits. This uneasiness turned to hostility when the Government introduced its coal mines bill—a measure which offended Conservatives by reducing the hours of work in the mines, and alienated many Liberals because it was based on a compact between miners and coal owners which seemed certain to raise the price of coal.

Already the Government is being denounced in the popular press as the author of the "hearth tax" and the "dearer coal" bill. In the preliminary debate in the House of Commons it only avoided defeat by the narrow margin of eight votes, and but for the absence of many Conservative members would have been beaten. Its prestige is further weakened by its failure to solve the unemployment problem.

It is natural, then, that there should be some anxiety as to its capacity for handling the forthcoming naval conference. Is this doubt justified? Is a successful issue jeopardized by the insecurity of the Labor Government? We think not. When Mr. MacDonald's American mission was discussed in Parliament he received promises of unstinted support, both from Stanley Baldwin and David Lloyd George. The former even went so far as to imply that the understanding with the United States was the natural outcome of his own policy. So far as the Liberals are concerned, the reduction of armaments and friendship with America have always been in the forefront of their program. The Conservatives, then, have committed themselves to approval of the objects of the naval conference, while Lloyd George and the Liberals may be counted upon to leave no stone unturned to insure its success.

The Labor Government is not likely to fall in the early months of the year, and while it is engaged in the work of the conference both the other parties will certainly adhere to the time-honored British tradition which does not tolerate the intrusion of domestic differences into foreign affairs. Even if the unexpected should happen and some other prime minister should take Mr. MacDonald's place, he would hold himself bound by the agreement with Mr. Hoover and by the unmistakable approval with which the whole British nation indorsed it.

France's Debt to the United States

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S signature of the bill passed by Congress ratifying the Mellon-Béranger agreement was the last legal formality of the debt settlement between France and the United States. Payments had already been made under the agreement before it was finally ratified, but the discussion in the French Parliament last summer showed clearly that the schedule of annuities is not considered final by the debtor nation. For M. Poincaré was able to get the agreement ratified by the Chamber of Deputies only by a narrow vote—300 to 292—and many deputies in the majority hope and believe that sooner or later there will be an extensive revision.

Ratification by France was necessary before August 1 because on that date the "commercial" debt became due. This represented French purchases of war matériel subsequent to the armistice. The other war debt was "political." Both debts are fused in the agreement. France will pay a total principal of \$4,025,000,000, and in addition interest which will bring the total payments up to \$6,847,674,104. The term is for sixty-two years, beginning in January, 1925. As President Hoover pointed out in his statement last summer, on a 5 per cent basis there has been a reduction of approximately 61 per cent of France's total indebtedness. On a 3 per cent basis, however—and this is usually employed by the American Treasury—France will repay 64.6 per cent of her debt prior to refunding.

For the present the annual payments will not be heavy. The 1929 annuity is \$32,500,000. The amount gradually rises, however, until in the seventeenth year it reaches \$125,000,000. This continues until the sixty-second year, when the balance of \$117,000,000 is to be paid. Before that time the United States may have retired the bulk of its debt so that payments from Europe can go to reduce taxes and care for current expenses.

The tremendous total which all European payments to the United States will reach may raise difficult problems in respect of international

exchanges. The United States requires payments in dollars or in government securities at par. The face value of the debts runs over the gold holdings of the world. Payment can be made only in European commodities or European services. For the present and for the immediate future the funding agreements are final; but in view of their unprecedented nature it would be rash to say that this finality will continue through the whole of the sixty-two-year period.

Fields for Social Research

THE appointment by President Hoover of a committee of distinguished sociologists to pursue research into changes which recent years have brought into the national life of America offers opportunity for interesting speculation as to the scope of the inquiry. So far as its subjects have been made public, there would seem to be a strong inclination to concentrate on health and educational phenomena and legislation, or projected legislation, growing out of them.

These topics would be obvious enough even par. The face value of the debts exceeds the were it not for an inclination of the medical and educational professions to seize upon opportunities of this sort to advance their own interests. Yet there is much else apparent to the eye of the social observer which it would be well worth while to have investigated scientifically, with a systematic tabulation of results. It has been suggested that that very extraordinary survey of the social life of a city, called "Middletown," might well serve as a model for this wider inquiry.

Some subjects which would naturally suggest themselves are being covered by other commissions, notably the question of prohibition and the administration of the law. It would seem to some that there is little that is new, suggestive or important to be discovered about health and sanitary regulations or educational development. Both of these topics are constantly under discussion, and by bodies of professional attainment.

Economic phases of social development seem to afford a more interesting prospect. Has the five-hour day made good where adopted, and how generally can it be put into effect? What provisions are being made for the better use of the increased leisure which a large section of the working people now enjoy? Has the cost of distributing the necessities of life been reduced at all in proportion to the reduction in the cost of producing them? Is the standard of living higher today in the United States than it was half a century ago? And if not, can we lay claim to any true national progress? Is the family, as a social unit, on the way to disappearance with changed habits of life, and the obvious reduction in the birth rate? Does education educate? And if so, what is the significance of the display of sensational and vulgar periodicals on every news stand? Has the influence of the daily press increased with its prosperity, or decreased? And if the latter, why?

One can hardly pick up a daily paper without noticing the report of some phenomenon of social life concerning which more adequate information would be desirable. Mr. Hoover's commission will find plenty of avenues for its activity. Perhaps it is a fortunate thing that the cost of its maintenance is defrayed by private benefaction, and not from the public treasury.

The Gridiron's Chapter II

HOW the bright flower of success may be made to grow from the moldy soil of failure is illustrated again by the story of Roy Riegels. It was last New Year's Day that the young Californian, playing in a big international football game, picked up a fumbled ball and—stunned or bewildered—ran in the wrong direction and almost crossed his own goal line. Seizing on a dramatic incident, the radio and newspapers made him known in every corner of the land as the author of an epic blunder. With thoughtless cruelty, some writers even made his name a label, saying of anyone who made a mistake in sports that he had "pulled a Riegels."

That was the Chapter I of the Riegels story. The second chapter might have told of a youth, who, confronted by such a handicap of derision and believing that he could never live down such a story, gave up and withdrew within himself, embittered. Actually, it tells of a young man who played football this season so hard and well that he was chosen as center on the All-Pacific Coast Conference team—the best player in his position in a large section of the United States. That "comeback" gives new meaning to "pulling a Riegels."

Such second chapters are not always open to public perusal, although there have been other notable instances. There was the baseball player on a famous professional team who lost a crucial game by failing to touch second base, but later became the best first baseman in his league. And there was the young member of Parliament, who although jeered into silence on his first stumbling attempt to speak, eventually became Prime Minister. But outside the spotlight, in the shadows of a workaday world, men and women all around us are constantly proving that Chapter I is not the whole story.

Signs of Sound Prosperity

IT IS the fashion to measure prosperity by the volume of goods or the volume of money income, and that may at times be as adequate a yardstick as can be readily found. At this season of the year the habit is to take stock of the retail purchases, despite the fact that gifts constitute the bulk of the stores' sales. According to well-authenticated reports from retail merchants in the leading urban centers, the sale of luxury goods recently has been larger than was expected after the stock market break. Moreover, losses on accounts are said to have been negligible.

Seasonal business, however, is no final measure even when discounting such inadequate yardsticks as sales volume. According to the income tax returns, wages and salaries have about doubled within the last fifteen years. The Department of Commerce estimates that industrial production in the United States has increased more than 25 per cent since 1919 and

more than 50 per cent since 1900. By putting the two together—volume and income of industrial output—one arrives at the very logical conjecture that the United States has reached the present high level of industrial activity largely because incomes have grown and are more evenly distributed.

The production and distribution of a larger volume of goods indicates a greater activity, a more diversified opportunity to labor. So long as material wealth was concentrated in the hands of a relative few, the measure of consumption would offer no real evidence as to the prosperity of the country; it would merely measure the prosperity of the few. These same yardsticks today record a new type of prosperity, for they more nearly measure the consumption of the average citizen. The records of 1929 will undoubtedly afford, therefore, many indices of encouragement and promise.

Now If A Sued B—

A NICELY balanced legal conundrum is propounded in the columns of the London Times by a member of the bar. A contracted to instruct B in rhetoric. The arrangement was that B should pay a fee in two installments. The first was to be paid at once. The second was conditional on B's succeeding in his first case: should he lose, then he could consider his instruction poor and the second installment canceled. He paid the first installment and was duly instructed; but failed to practice. A therefore sued him for the balance of the fee.

A argued thus: "If I win this suit, then B must—by judgment—pay me. If I lose it, then he will have won his first suit and will still have to pay me." B, however, argued: "If A wins the suit against me, then I shall have lost my first case and need not pay him. If, on the other hand, I win the case, then by judgment of the court I need not pay him."

The court has not ruled.

Humanity Enters Diplomacy

A URGENT call to humanity has shattered the niceties of diplomatic usage, and it is well. For six weeks Lieut. Ben Eielson, an American aviator, and his mechanic, Carl Bolland, have been trapped in the frozen fringes of the Siberian arctic. Their known food supply is good for but two weeks more. Heroic attempts at rescue carried on from the Alaskan shore have been unavailing. Immediate assistance is imperative, and that assistance can best come from the Russian Government.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, has appealed to Secretary Wilbur, pleading that the Soviet Government be approached directly and promptly. Mr. Wilbur's response will, we believe, please the American people and the Russian people. He did not stand out for diplomacy. He stood out for humanity. A dispatch was sent directly to Moscow, and whether or not this means that the United States has recognized the Soviets, it does mean that needed relief parties are on their way to the marooned aviators.

Secretary Wilbur could not have done less, but his very act serves to reveal rather dramatically something of the fictions of diplomacy. There are quibblers who must be alarmed at Mr. Wilbur's bold step. How was it possible for him to communicate with the Soviet Government, which is not "recognized," and which therefore must be officially nonexistent? What official map in Washington could possibly disclose the location of the city called Moscow?

But such arguments are unreal arguments, and Secretary Wilbur saw them as such. Non-recognition, while in itself a perhaps necessary policy, should never be construed as a literal phrase; and while the United States may for cogent reasons withhold an exchange of ambassadors with Russia, it does not mean that the American people have any hostility toward the Russian people or that the American public is unaware of the uprooting struggle through which the Russians are passing. Herbert Hoover did not ask the Soviet revolutionaries to repudiate the gospel of Karl Marx when he brought them relief from famine in 1921, and America did not ask the Soviet fliers to subscribe to the Federal Constitution when they heartily welcomed them on their world tour. Humanity is its own diplomacy.

Editorial Notes

Automobile schools have long been in existence, but it has remained for Minneapolis to establish the first Automobile Safety School. Coeducational, this school, founded by Judge Hall of the local traffic court, enrolls only reckless drivers, and teaches them only one subject—safety in the operation of a motor vehicle. Further than this, to all "students" has previously been offered the choice of paying a heavy fine, or attending school for a term of five weeks. Such safety schools might well be established in other cities also.

Airplane passengers between McMurray in Canada and Aklavik and the arctic circle will not need much experience to make them accomplished travelers, if the old dictum that experienced travelers always travel "light" is accepted at its face value. On this route \$2.70 is charged for each pound of baggage in excess of twenty-five pounds!

Mountain climbing de luxe is to be provided in New York State, where a road will take automobilists within 200 feet of the top and an elevator the rest of the way. But what will happen if a party should get out of their car and see a neat little sign, "Elevator not running"?

It is traditional that early settlers carried water for family use long distances—maybe twenty or forty yards—but to the fish in the Shedd Museum, Chicago, belongs the distinction of having sea water hauled from the coast of Florida.

New York is to mark all spots of historic interest along the state roads. Let us see, what is the limit of speed a car can travel to enable one to read up on the State's historic spots?

Again the Salvation Army proves at this time of year that it is one army which needs no limitation of armament.

Music in the Street

A GOOD many of the gates hang by one hinge, and the shutters, instead of lying snugly against the walls, bang wildly at night. There are deep holes in the street, and the brick walks are uneven and lumpy. They lead past bare little houses where the window curtains are darned and the barns have the comfortable look of having sat down there for many years.

And there are the pear trees, one or two for each house, old as the ground they grow in, and crooked, but weighted with blossoms in May and snow in December.

It is a beautiful small street in December when, before it sets, the sun blazes on the windows and the lamps shine palely through the dusk. The fat cats that have been sunning themselves on doorsteps all summer, walk carefully through the snow, leaning against the wall and shaking the wet from their coral paws. They are annoyed, these cats, that the snow has come. On the whole, they are pleasant cats and not unfriendly, but their lives have been hard ones, and they have never known the softening influence of a fireside or real home care. I speak to one as we pass, he to the cellar window and I to my door. "Good evening, my friend," and his whiskers twitch slightly. He suspects me with his green eyes. He smiles.

This street is full of music. Every morning and at twilight there are songs that echo through the narrow length. Airy, rhythmic calls, full of music and the humor of the men who sell their wares from door to door, and who mend the ribs of umbrellas and buy old things. They are calls that thrill when you hear them. Sunny and happy some of them, and some so so patient and humble that they become peculiarly sad. The dingy man on the dingy wagon has a B minor call of "Coal, coal, coal," that brings forth a desire to buy tons and tons of his sad coal. And the ice-man's shriek of "Ice, ice, ice, lady, ice," sends you running to see if the card hangs with enough prominence.

Then there is the old one with the whiskers and his nasal growl of "Rhegs, rhegs," and the very young one whose voice barks uncertainly, "Fresh lettuce—5 cents."

A man calls, "Little ripe bananas," with such love in his voice for the yellow piles in his cart, that he has sold them all by the end of our street. He dwells on each word, pressing it into your ears, and at the end a little sob catches in his throat.

"Geraniums, geraniums, pretty flowers, six for twenty-five." Imagination is behind this man's beautiful voice. He makes pink geraniums blossom before your eyes and then he sings them to you, over and over again, up and down the scale in his sunny, liquid voice from Italy, with fervor and drama and fire.

Then there is the muted, mysterious voice of one man who walks by dusk. I don't know what he says, I don't know what he does. His face is too dirty to see his expression. All I know is that he passes every evening and the lamps shine brightly on him. His voice is very beautiful and he is always mysterious.

Occasionally comes a wild call of "Herring." Only that word, but it is thrilling. The r's roll out and on and up. It starts in a bass rumble and ends at a triumphant height, "Herring!" And again down the street, "Herring."

The man with the apple cart is lazy, but unique. He sits slumped up behind his horse and lets the words tumble out of his mouth, "Bice big bapples—bix bor benty-bive." There is resonance to his words and they bounce again and again on the brick walks. But I notice that his "Bapples" do not sell as well as the banana man's bananas.

Best of all is the merry little ancient person who scuttles by, chanting, "Any old rags, poor rags, poor rags. Any old rags, poor rags, poor rags." His pack on his back means that he must buy rags somewhere, but he never seems to stop and always hurries so.

This is the music on the street, the music of the people and for the people. It comes first in the distance, like a voice at the bottom of a cool well where moss grows, and gets louder, with stirring crescendo, then falling away until suddenly there is no sound. The singer has turned the corner. The street is silent and there is nothing but the padding of little cat feet.

J. W.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

AN ADVENTURE that sounds like one of the famous stories of Karl May was experienced by a Berlin workman named Paul Müller, who has just arrived in his native city. He declares he was seeking work, not adventure; the latter was thrust upon him when he started from Hamburg in July, 1928, bound for America, in a very ancient sailing boat, five meters long, that he had purchased cheaply from an Elbe fisherman. He spent his little savings well where moss grows, and with hardly any knowledge of navigation actually arrived safe and sound in the course of time, via the Canary Islands, at Fortune Island, and thence sailed cheerfully to Cuba, where he met with a most cordial reception. He had been alone on the ocean for more than two months. Sympathetic persons at Havana offered him lucrative employment, but he was determined to go to New York, and this was his undoing. He was shipwrecked three times, cast away on a desert island more than once, suffered the pangs of hunger and thirst, was taken for a smuggler, and finally arrived at Charleston, where he found friends. But he insisted on proceeding to New York and there, his boat being lost, and having found no work, he decided to return to Germany. He arrived at Bremen, a poorer but a wiser man, and the Weser Club presented him a bouquet as a token of admiration!

Professor Oberth's lightning rockets are constantly receiving close attention, and it really appears that the postal development of this invention will, before long, be brought to a climax. The professor is confident that his mail rocket will cover a distance of 5000 kilometers with the greatest ease in about half an hour, and that with thirty kilograms' load which is equivalent to 1500 normal letters. When it is remembered that the distance from Berlin to New York is about 5000 kilometers, it will be perceived what a transformation of existing conditions would be effected. The first experiment between the two capitals is to be made shortly, now that diplomatic discussions have been satisfactorily concluded regarding any possible risk of danger to American citizens or property.

Berlin now claims the distinction of giving the longest ride on a street car for the least money of any city in existence. If you start with Line 54 from Spandau, a little township on the bank of the Havel in the west of Berlin, and transfer, as is everywhere allowed, to another line—in this case 187—you will reach in a little over two hours the Müggel Lake in the extreme eastern part of the city, having covered 24.85 miles at a cost of 20 pfennigs, that is, 4.8 cents, or about 2½d. The longest single trip that can be made by street car in Berlin without transferring is the "Ring" line, which covers 21.8 miles for the same fare of 20 pfennigs, and affords a sightseeing ride frequently undertaken by visitors to the city.

Bavaria is making a stand against the practice of bear dancing. The Ministry of State has directed all police officials to refuse to extend permits already in force and to issue no new ones. Most of the owners of dancing bears are gypsies and cruel treatment of the animals having often been proved the public have lost almost all interest in the exhibition.

Busstag (day of penance) always falls in the month of November, but it is always looked forward to with pleasure as a national holiday. The origin of Busstag dates very far back, and it is no longer exclusively an ordination of the churches. Frederick the Great, though he could not be termed a religious man, considered it salutary for his subjects to have a day set apart for meditation and repentance, and he instituted three in a year.

A Mosaic in Toys

IF YOU are one who likes to stand at a crossroads where people and their habits and customs march by, go into the toy shop nearest you. Of course, if you have a prosaic turn of thought, what you see there will simply be heaps of playthings, more numerous and more diverse than you ever saw before. If, on the other hand, toys with you are inseparable from persons—the persons in whose images they are made, or the persons who made them, or the persons they speak of as having enjoyed them—then today's toy shop is an illustrated map of the world, a dictionary of play in all the known languages of civilization.

Upon one counter two dolls, dressed in furs, balanced on tiny skates made from steel with incredible precision of design; a woman smiles and says to the clerk as she pays for them: "Ann is studying about Scandinavia; these will give her something of it in her own terms."

On a neighboring shelf stands a shining locomotive; before it a man looking relieved and saying: "I shall have that; up to now I haven't been able to convince my boy about the smokestacks on English engines."

In the music room a man with a battered violin case under his arm runs light fingers over a shining toy violin from Czechoslovakia. "It will," he says half to himself, "replace the music box from Switzerland that was broken."

Toys made in America voice assent if one says, "This is a machine age," and ignore the possible aspersion that a civilization content to grind things out by the million is losing something.

In Russia, toys are of wood; a bear to dance by a string hidden in his carved fur; two peasants, taking their luncheon at the door of a log hut; a woodcutter, on his way to the forest; a fine lady, dashing along the snowy road in a sleigh with fine gray horses to draw her; the machine age has not touched steel fingers to toy making in Russia.

In Poland, and Czechoslovakia, and parts of Austria and Switzerland, men sit by little windows and carve little figures out of wood; sometimes they paint them, and sometimes the graining of the wood they choose is the only decoration the toys need to make children smile.

For more than a century now, the greatest event in many a child's memory of a visit to Europe has been the acquisition of a little box, with a hamlet in the Bernese Oberland painted on it, while inside little coils and prongs and bolts and nuts conspire to make a little cascade of music at the touch of a spring.

Germany! Who could ever forget her as the traditional toy palace of the world. Today factories work full time, particularly on mechanical toys, which are made with special economy, by machine, but also with some genius of imagination, to delight the childish heart. There are dolls, and toy villages with little cottages, a church, and maybe a theater, too, these being modern days when entertainment can conscientiously be bought.

France? Puppet theaters. A modified Grand Guignol. And Pierrot and Harlequin. No American child, who has profited from the directions about making and operating Tony Sarg marionettes, but has had cause to be glad if he received his initiation into the delight of puppet shows by one brought especially from Paris.

Italy? Dolls and housekeeping furniture; and, for little boys, tiny playthings Fascist-wise.

And so on and so on. Always there have been a few toys from distant countries for the persistent seeker after the unusual. There is the tradition that every little girlhood must have had in it at least one Paris doll, and every little boyhood one hobbyhorse that was made in Germany.

But when men and women began to talk of peace between nations forevermore, people came more and more to weave the joys of children into the fabric of peace. Little by little toys spoke child to child began to appear. Who can say of the modern toy shop that it is not a sort of child's League of Nations; many whole civilizations in miniature.

J. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

He later reduced these to two and, finally, to the one still existing. Shops are closed and to keep up its traditions no light plays or any dancing are permitted. Theaters remain open, but only serious pieces may be performed. "Journey's End," in its admirable German translation and presentation as "Die andere Seite," was again put in the bill at the Berliner Theater. The weather being mild and fine, Busstag was hailed this year with gladness by Berlin workers, the majority of whom made long hikes into the country.

In the Friedrich Ebert Strasse, one of the busiest streets at the West-end, a long-cherished wish of Berlin bicyclists is about to be fulfilled. A bicycle track is being laid at the edge of the footpath, such as was the case in some streets in pre-war days. The ordinary bicycle is still popular as the mode of conveyance for the errand boy and workingman, and the prohibiting of certain busy thoroughfares proved a very unwelcome measure. The providing of a narrow track for the "wheel" is considered practical and comparatively safe.

At the World Power Congress to be held in Berlin next June the greatest number of delegates from abroad will consist of Americans—about sixty in all. From England the number, as far as can be seen at present, will be fifty, and there will be the same number of Germans. Austria is sending thirty-three delegates. The head of the American committee is Oscar G. Merrill, formerly head of the Federal Power Commission, who has resigned that post to devote all his time to making preparations for the Berlin congress. The delegates to the congress will, it is said, have the opportunity to inspect more than 200 plants, mines, smelters and other things of interest to them in Germany.

The Tune of "Onward, Christian Soldiers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the Home Forum page of the Monitor of November 25 there is an extract from "Hymn-Tunes and Their Story," by James T. Lightwood, regarding the composition of Sir Arthur Sullivan's tune to "Onward, Christian Soldiers." In the portion of the letter quoted in the article, the writer, who was a friend of Sir Arthur's, says, "I believe the tune was written at Hanford, my home in Dorsetshire, while Sir Arthur was staying there, but it was so long ago I cannot be sure."

Here is another story about this famous and beloved tune, a story that was told to me in childhood, and that I have always cherished, and of necessity believed. S. Baring-Gould, the author of the words of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was once invited to make an address to the young members of the Band of Hope (temperance organization) in a west of England town. He found that it was the custom of the youngsters to march a considerable distance to their outdoor meeting place, and accompanied them on this particular day. He conceived the idea of composing a marching hymn in which, "Onward, Christian Soldiers" being the outcome of that idea. Then came the question of a tune. It must be good. Who better than his friend, Sir Arthur? And Sir Arthur gave his friend, the children and the world his stirring march tune.

If my belief has been built on sand, I am willing to give it up; but I am reluctant to part with such a pretty, satisfying, lifelong friend without a struggle, so I am hoping that if the letter-story is true, my story may at least prove to be the complement of it.

A. T. W.
South Pasadena, Calif.